Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VII NO. 1 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, January 4, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

137421

Baloons

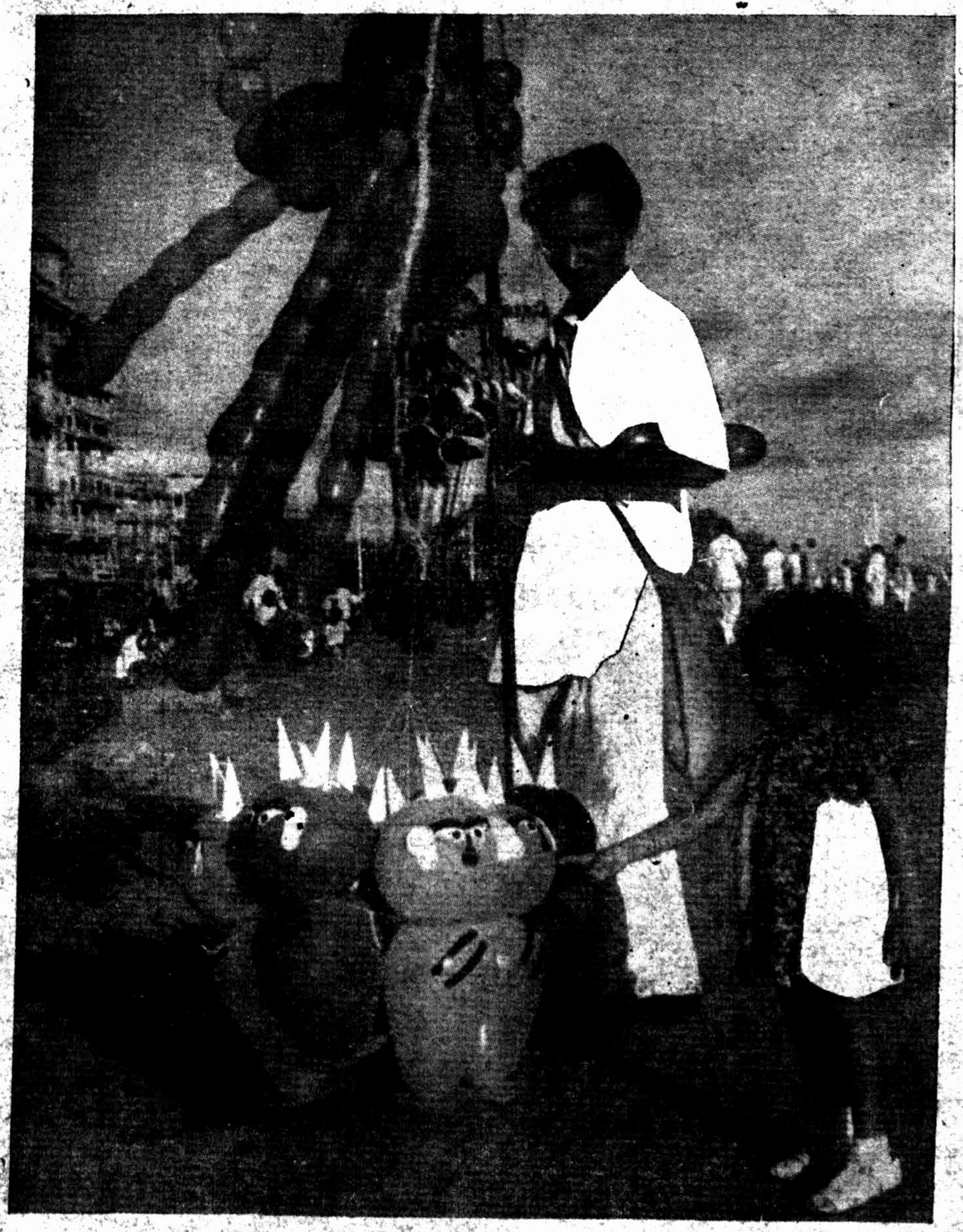


Photo:—B. F. Ferriora

On The Threshold Of The New Year

Retrospects And Prospects

(See Page 3)

Patter by Asude

SAL MUBARAK!

I don't know if I got the title right. I hope so. After all, it is the will which counts. For, I am doing my best to fall into line. Urdu, by all means, if that's what the doctor ordered. The other day, a Traffic Constable stopped me in the middle of Connaught Place. Stopped my car, I mean.

You know, of course, what a "Traffic Constable" is? A Traffic Constable is a boy who does all his daily dozens in the heart of the market-place and when he gets himself tied up into knots in the course of the jerks,—wants motorists to come and untie the knots. And then, he takes down the motorist's number.

That's what this fellow did. But I wouldn't have minded his stopping me and "numbering" me if he hadn't thrown this strange challenge at me: "ISHM SHARIF?" Now, I was definitely not a Sheriff, nor had I any truck with a Sheriff. For the matter of that, so far as I knew, there was no Sheriff at Delhi. The man was simply trying to get a rise out of me.

So I countered him with a ready reply: *"Beshakh, Keon Nahi? Bahut Khoob: Inshallah:"* Four *mot justes*, straight from the shoulder. I thought that would put the kybosh on further parleyvoo. It did. The man went away muttering. Evidently, he did not believe me.

Now, you who imbibed your Urdu with your mother's milk,—er your Horlick or your Glaxo, as the case may be,—are probably sneering at these revelations. Do. Do, by all means. The laugh is certainly on us. For we are mostly like the Memsaabs who are gone,—sweet darlings. In Urdu, I mean.

"Dekko, khansama, babaka dudhka baste ek guddah (donkey) mungta: guddah lao: jeldi: lekin, dekko, *saabka mafak guddah nahi, hamara mafak guddah.* Sunjah?" All she wanted wasa female of the donkey species. But I suppose you heard that with your Horlick. It is a classic.

But here is something which happened in my presence. Believe it or not, that's your option. I am looking back a quarter of a century ago, when we were not so non-violent as we now are, and the blood was red in the veins, and we had a fancy for shooting snipes, and partridges, quails, and other feathered denizens of the air.

And it came to pass that a pucca Britisher, fresh from "Blighty", accompanied us in one of those hectic expeditions. Now, I suppose you know, even if you believe in nuts and lentils only, that one doesn't shoot all birds but only of the kind which may later be served at table. Crows, for instance, are quite immune.

The pucca saab couldn't tell the one sort from the other, and so the bearers who were familiar with the terrain and the ropes were putting him wise as to which to shoot at and which not. Their handy tips for the guidance were to say: "Thik hai" for the right bird and "Kuch Nai" for the wrong kind.

A bird would rise and the Saab would give a questioning look at his bearer. The latter would say: "Thik Hai", and the Saab would bang away. If it was the other kind of bird, the bearer would say "Kuch Nai", and the Saab would lower his gun. But it so happened that by accident, or probably because the bearer was at a distance, the man killed quite a lot of the wrong kind of birds.

And then with the fall of the eventide, we foregathered in our tent and compared our bags. When the Britisher came in, we asked him what luck he had. And this is what he said: "Well, not so bad. I had a brace of quails and partridges, but unfortunately, I got about a dozen Kuchnais in the bargain, too!" Not much to laugh at, is it? But the point of the story is that it happened.

But it is no good laughing at the saabs or the Memsaabs. Most of us are like them. And the Bengali and the Madrassi are the worst sinners in the class. I am one. That is, a Bengali or a Madrasi. It is no good my telling you that I am one or the other, for I have been taken for both. That is, till I opened my lips.

I have not the least doubt in my mind that whatever other dialect may claim the glory, neither of these two tongues, Bengali or Madrasi, can ever be the national language of India. The national language must be of the kind which will stand wear-and-tear and come pat on the tongue.

That is, the average tongue. For Bengali or Madrasi, you need a made-to-order sort of a tongue. Bengali needs something made of velvet and cream,—if you see what I mean. And Madrasi,—well not to put too fine a point on it,—I am afraid, you need something in the nature of stalactite for the composition.

Now, velvet-and-cream is all very well for making love with, and stalactite for shooting your orders in the Coffee house, but man cannot live on love alone nor in Coffee-houses either. For the daily rounds of work and play and shopping and politics and patter, you need something pliable, resillient, mouthable.

Urdu does it, I think, and so does Hindi. Both are negotiable,—with the common-or-garden tongue.

That is why I made just one Resolution for 1948. Never to spout my English, or Bengali, or Tamil,—so long as I can use Urdu for my purpose. And you may take it, no cheeky Traffic Constable is going to get away with it by flinging "Ishm Shariff"s at me! For, I knew all the answers you heard the one I gave to fellow at Connaught Place.

Paris Girlie Shows Do Roaring Business, But Yank Finds Them Dull

By Walter Ridder

The French "Girlie" shows are doing a roaring business. You practically have to make reservations in advance to get a ticket forthe "Folies Bergere" for the Casino de Paris" or one of the other shows for which Paris is so famous.

Even with the tourist season long at an end the SRO signs are out in front of the theatres on weekday nights, and the crowd, not exclusively male by the way, jams the theatre to capacity.

One thing you've got to give Paris thearres. They have the most comfortable seats of any theatres in the world. Big ylush, soft seats into which the sitter can sink with ease and watch the proceedings in luxurious splendor. Lest occupants of the front row permanently strain their necks ogling at the girls, the seats are tipped back and allow full and unimpeded view of the proceedings with no cause for physical discomfort.

Nc cause for discomfort, that is, in the physical appurtenances of the theatre, but take a word of advice—if you're planning to drop in on one of the shows, bring an overcoat. If you go later on in the winter, bring gloves, muffler, heating pads and whatever else you can lay your hands on. Paris theatres these days are not heated.

Even though the weather has been remarkably warm for nightfall brings a slight chill to the air. When you have to stay put in one chair for a couple of hours or so, you begin to notice that the chill is not entirely confined to the out-of-doors. The chill fills the theatre in generous quantities, and both ladies and gentlemen are well-advised to wear whatever extra clothes they may have had the foresight to bring along.

They Have To Keep Warm!

Lots of action in the form of routine chorus-girl dances, ballets, and jitterbug emulations (and they are only emulations) takes place on the stage. There's more than an artistic reason for the strenuous goings-on. The girls have to keep warm somehow.

The traditions of Paris theatres require, of course, that the girls parade around with a minimum, or less than a minimum, of clothing, making it exceedingly tough for them as the warm summer nights become a memory and the chill of winter sweeps through the unheated theatre. After a couple of routines—should we call them tableaux?—the girls could be curtain fell, there to be greeted by propmen holding out an overcoat and a quick snifter or two to ward off the threatened pneumonia.

The shows are in exactly the same pattern as before the war. Quite understandably when costumes are worn, the materials are not up to the standard of our theatrical productions, but considering the handicaps of material shortages under which they work. The consumers do a creditable and ibaginative joz.

The dance routines and musical numbers are about a decade behind ours. On the talent they showed in dance solos, most of the featured dancers couldn't hit the front row of one of our musical comedy choruses. The routines are strictly from the 1920's or earlier and they go through their dances as if they were hoping to make the old Keith Vaudeville Circuit.

They tried to bring things up to date with a couple of jitterbug acts, but it took some straining of the imagination to recognize just what it was they were trying to do.

All in all, the show was, to this observer anyway, just like all the other Paris girlie acts from time immemorial. They neither progress nor regress but stay just the same. Why they have earned their world-wide reputation is something for a psychologist or a sociologist, not a newspaper reporter, to explain.

In the jungle a big-game hunter came upon cannibals about to sit down to their favourite repast. The hunter got into conversation with the chief, who told him that he had been educated at an American college.

"Do you mean to say", asked the hunter, amazed, "that you went to college and still eat your fellowmen?"

"Yes", came the reply, "but, of course, I use a knife and fork now".

A scientist was giving a lecture to members of a local society.

"My calculations lead me to believe that the end of the world will come in three hundred and fifteen million years".

A little man sitting in the front row jumped up in alarm. "How many years did you say, sir?"

"Three hundred and fifteen million", replied the scientist.

The little man gave a sigh of relief. 'I thought you said fifteen million", he said.

*

An elderly woman had been to hear her nephew preach for the first time, and she thought it a very poor sermon.

Later that day she asked: "James, why did you enter the ministry?"

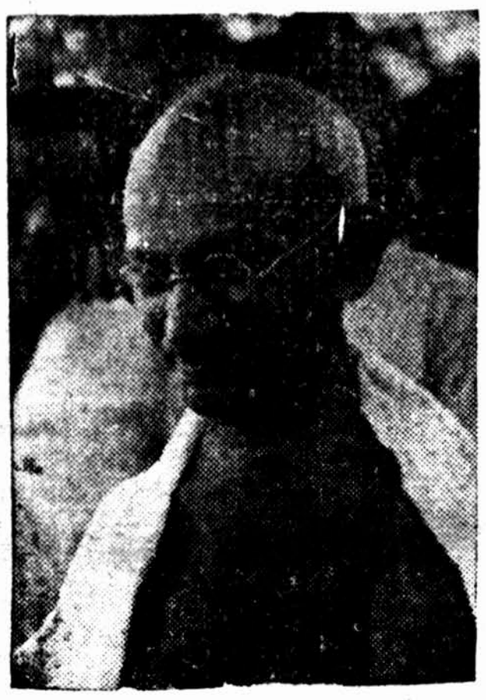
"Because I was called", he answered.

"James, said the aunt, solemnly, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

On The Threshold Of The New Year

Retrospect And Prospect



Gandhi

The architect of freedom of 400 million people.

In the life of a resurgent people like that of India, the birth of the year calls for deep meditation and reflection. It must be the moment for a thorough stock-taking, for carefully surveying the background of the immediate past and for planning for the future.

We have to consider the future in terms of the past, for the continuity of time being unbreakable, the old year gives birth to the new one, which carries with it the inescapable influence of the former's events. It is not prudent either to be overtaken by a sense of frustration and disappointment for past failures or to be elated over successes and triumphs gone by; nor is it wise to be wholly allured by the glittering novelty of the new year. Seeking a via media between the two extremes, an even balance between prospects and retrospects must be maintained, one being as important as the other. A retrospective survey of 1947 is therefore imperative and necessary to give a clear vision of the prospects of 1948.

The year under review began in an atmosphere of an all pervading gloom and complete uncertainty. The political situation was in a state of a deadlock. While the Congress, through the Constituent Assembly, was proceeding with the task of constitution-making, endeavouring at every turn of events to arrive at a settlement of the communal problem, the Muslim League had once again firmly hitched its wagon to the two-nation theory, thus sending the Cabinet Mission Plan to the melting pot. The "Direct Action" movement was still unsuppressed and sporadic outbursts of communal disturbances occurred in a vicious circle of retaliation and counter-retaliation. On the other hand, the economic crisis was deepening, the common people being made helpless victims of an ever-increasing shortage of the necessaries of life and the general upward trend of prices, with which the standard of wages could hardly keep pace. To this suffering and trials of the people, the Interim Government, thanks to the obduracy of the League compliment, were helpless spectators. A general feeling of utter discontent, bordering upon frustration and impatience, was therefore inevitable, and as days changed into weeks and weeks into months, a show-down appeared imminent

Attlee's Announcement

On this gloomy background Premier Attlee's historic declaration, setting June 1948, as the deadline for the severance of British connections with India, came as glimmer of encouraging light. Though in the face of past record of British deceptions the general attitude was one of subdued optimism, the announcement was welcomed in all quarters, for by setting a definite date for the complete transfer of power, it infused the Indian political situation with an extreme sense of urgency and a dynamic reality. Yet, contrary to the hopes entertained by the Congress, the League leaders failed to respond to the former's gesture for a R.T.C., to settle all matters at dispute. Consequently, the initiative to find a way out of the impasse was left to be taken by the Last Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten, who replaced Lord Wavell, early in the summer of 1947.

Mountbatten's arrival in India, was followed by the usual round of interviews with representatives of various political and communal organisations and a repetition of abortive conference between Congress and League leaders. The situation was day by day growing tenser, and some decision one way or the other, was awaited with breathless expectancy. Nevertheless, by the time Lord Mountbatten left for London to set the final seal of approval to the new proposals for the transfer of power, the partition of India had generally come to be accepted as a matter of course, but with certain reservations.

Mountbatten

He reconciled the irreconcilables and achieved an 'agreed' division of India

The League could not hope to include in Pakistan the Hindu majority province of Assam nor the non-Muslim majority districts of the Punjab and Bengal. The movement for the division of the Punjab which had been left in ferment by the Khizar Hyat Khan episode, and that of Bengal on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim majority areas had gained wide momentum, while the case of the N.W.F.P. where a Muslim League civil disobedience movement was afoot was fraught with dangerous issues. The Indian States constituted a problem by themselves, though it was self-evident that circumstances would not permit the rulers to have their own way. Thus when the June 3 Plan, was finally announced, it did not come to the people of India as a surprise, as its salient features had long been an open secret.

Triumph Of British Diplomacy

The Mountbatten Plan, was a triumph for British diplomacy and a personal victory for its author, because, though it fell far short of the basic aspirations of the two major parties, it found approval both from the Congress and the League. The very same principles upon which the two-nation theory was based compelled the League to accept a truncated, moth-eaten Pakistan, while the Congress, in adherence to the principle of self-determination had perforce to be a party to the dismemberment of the country. Nevertheless it was more the anxiety to see the British out of India, and to restore peace and order that made the acceptance of partition inevitable under the circumstance then prevailing by nationalist India. That was the only alternative to the continuance of British rule and the persistence of communal strife. The faith in the unity of India and the hope in its eventual restoration has never been lost and partition has been looked upon as only a means to an end.

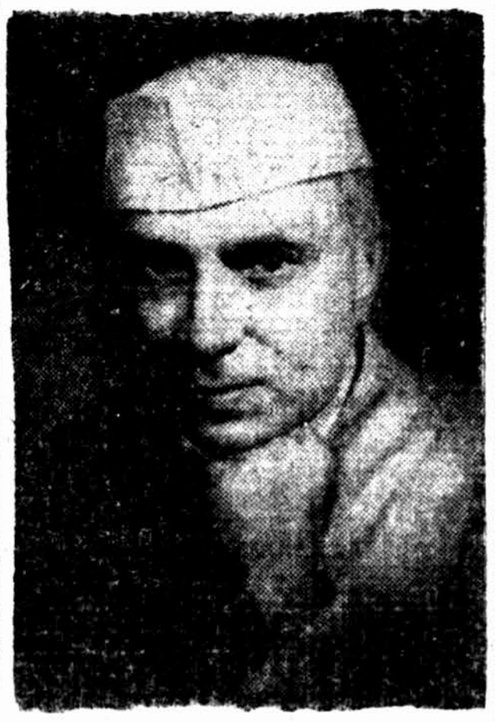
The preliminaries of dividing the country into two separate states were gone through fairly smoothly. The Boundary Commission was entrusted with the task of demarcating the frontiers between the two new states-to-be, and all other matters upon which the Central Partition Council failed to arrive at a decision, were to be referred to the Arbitral Triubnal. Thus August 15, dawned to see India free and divided.

That was the day of destiny, for which the Indian people had long been awaiting. It was therefore in the fitness of things inspite of certain unpleasant factors involved that after the innumerable sacrifices made and sufferings endured by the common people in the cause of the country's freedom, they should welcome the dawn of independence with a tumultous outburst of pent-up emotions and amidst scenes of frenzied enthusiasm.

The refreshing breeze of the morn of freedom was so exhilarating to the spirit and the mind, that all the woes of the body were bound to be forgotten in consequence. At last the caravan of freedom was at the journey's end, and from every house top and from every street corner the national tricolour, pregnant, with unforgetable memories, symbolising the concentrated history of the nation, our past achievements and future aspirations was proudly beckoning us to the service of the motherland. It was a moment of indescribable rapture, of a feeling of total joy and happiness. It was the new birth of every citizen of India.

The Punjab Carnage

But happiness and joy there were not to be everywhere. To the people of the Indian states the day did not bring the same amount of happiness, for their battle for freedom had yet to be won, though the majority of the rulers, bowing down to unavoidable circumstances had acceeded to one or the other dominion. To the people of Hyderabad it was a black day: Kashmir with the popular leaders still behind the bars, was sitting on the fence, while Junagadh by its accession to Pakistan created a very complicated problem. But more than all this, the terrible happenings in the Punjab, dimmed the splendour and joy of the occasion.



Nehru

India's first Prime Minister. First too, in the affection of his people.

While the rest of India was celebrating freedom, the Punjab was bleeding. There the approach of the appointed day had been the signal for a human slaughter and an indiscriminate holocaust of life and property. It was an irony of fate that the very first chapter of our free existence should have been splashed with the blood of innocent men, women and children. The British had quit, but the communalist were there to carry on an undeclared war of extermination in the Punjab, and later in Delhi and parts of U. P. It is not intended here to apportionate blame for or analyse the causes of the unprecedented orgy of blood-shed and violence. That can better be done by the future historian.

By Eleuterio Soares

As we step into the new year it is necessary to take stock of our gains and losses of the memorable year which has now come to a close. It will go as an 'annus mirabilis' in India's history. It was a year of our greatest achievement—and also of our deepest shame.

Our freedom is barely four and a half months old. It will be our duty in the new year to rear the sapling into a strong and fruitful tree. Many difficult problems await solution—problems of hunger, poverty, ignorance and disunity. Will we be able to solve them amicably in the new year and make India an exemplar to the rest of the world?

At the moment one must express a deep sense of appreciation of the Government of India's successful efforts in localising and suppressing the disturbances. The after effects of the Punjab disturbances have nevertheless put a heavy strain on the country's finances and taken up the valuable time and the energies of the Nehru Government. The most distressing result of this has been the postponement of the execution of the various plans for national reconstruction, for priority had to be given to the problem of evacuation and the rehabilitation and resettlement of the millions of refugees.

Little Concrete Progress

It is mainly for this reason that after four and half months of freedom. We have recorded very little progress in nation building activities. The economic situation, which is the crux of all our problems is very much the same as it was a year ago, if not worse. The position of the supply and prices of essential comodities has not improved a bit and whether in these circumstances, the Government of India's decontrol policy will be a blessing or a calamity time alone will demonstrate. Nevertheless we are going to close the year not without some constructive achievements to our credit.

It has to be recorded that in spite of gravest provocations the people of the rest of India remained peaceful and calm throughout the Punjab disturbances and the country survived the crisis which threatened to engulf it in anarchy. Besides a new constitution, based on principles of equity and universal justice is nearing completion and the gigantic problems of the refugees are being efficiently and tactfully dealt with.

(Continued On Page 4)

Jinnah

The author of the Two-Nation theory and the founder of Pakistan.

The Sperati Case Perplexes World Experts

The Court of Chambery will have to pronounce the vedict in a trial which runs the risk of upsetting the philatelic world.

The value of all the rarest classics could be compromised, and for quite a time a very tense atmosphere has been felt amongst the most reputable experts. The "Sperati Case" is a story so fantastic that it fascinates even those outside the stamp collecting world.

The date is the 6th February 1942. A gentleman of uncertain age, lean and simply dressed enters the post office of Aix-les-Bains. He walks over teo one of the counters, asks for a letter to be registered and hands over to the post office a fat envelope which shows on the front the address of a person living in Portugal, and at the back that of the sender: Jean de Sperati, Villa Clair de Lune, Aix-les-Bains. A few days later, the police knock on the door of the Villa Clair de Lune, and the inspector asks to speak to Monsieur de Sperati. "We have been sent by the custom," he announces, "you have attempted to send a missive over to Portugal, which contained old stamps very rare specimen, representing a small fortune. It is a fraudulent exportation of money and no doubt you know that this is a severe offence and you will, "therefore, be heavily fined." De Sperati looks surprised and declares in a very unmoved voice: "Gentlemen, you must be mistaken, the stamps in question have no commercial value at all. They are imitations I have made myself."

Very Poor Excuse

But the customs will not be fooled "Very poor excuse" they say, and in order to have vital evidence in hand against de Sperati, the stomps are immediatly sent to one of the pest known philatelic experts. The latter goes into a very detailed examination: he checks minutely the pictures, the grain of the paper, the fluorescence of the colours, the chemical compounds of the gum, the notching etc. He then makes out his report:—"In my opinion and from all evidence the stamps involved in this case are not imitations but genuine stamps, and are also first class classics very rare and searched for, of great value, and the more so when they are in as perfect a condition as in this case"

"We thought so," say the customs, and Sperati is informed that he must pay a penalty of several million francs. Sperati however does not seem very satisfid when he learns the decision of the famous expert. The fine apparently does not bother him at all. He takes an old Oldenburg stamp out of his drawer an extremely rare type of which there are only ten copies in France. This he sends to a famous expert in the South of France, requesting him to examine it, and he adds in his letter "if this stamp is of any interest to you, I am prepared to negotiate." The answer is received without delay, and the expert acquires the stamp.

Then Sperati takes two more Oldenburg stamps out of his drawer, both perfectly identical with the first and sells them under the same conditions to two other Marseilles experts. He knows that this will cause a scandal. The appearance on the philatelic market of rarities such as these is soon spotted, and when a Parisian expert is notified from three different sources of stamps uniform in every respect, he is convinced the stamps are forged Knavery! Scandal! Police! Immediately an inquest was made against de Sperati, who was anxiously awaiting this. The best experts from Marseilles have bought stamps which they thought were genuine, and this they did after having examined them. Only the appearance of so many identical stamps on the market has enobled the experts to recognise that the stamps were forged.

According To Plan

Sperati declares "that is exactly that I wished to bring about. It has now been proved from one side that I am capable of making imitations which even the best experts are unable to distinguish from genuine stamps, on the other hand this statement will force the customs to revise my case and cancel the first verdict." He then refunds the money he has collected from the three stamp collectors, and eagerly awaits to hear the course his case is now taking. He does not want to trick anyone. His object is to embarrass the experts and make known to the world his name and his great talent of copying old stamps.

His intentions work out according to plan. The "Sperati Case" is widely expounded in the papers; in Paris a meeting is being held by all the great dealers in stamps, The conference ends in bitter discussion. Everyone is greatly distressed. What will happen if the collectors learn that Monsieur de Sperati is able to copy rare stamps with such precision that even the best experts cannot distinguish them from originals? But who is this Monsieur de Sperati, and what does he wish to achieve by provoking the law and causing scandals? De Sperati is only too happy to explain:—

"Since my youth, I have been a keen philatelist. Together with my brother we owned a post-card factory, which was doing very well and that is how I was able to buy rare stamps for my collection. Then I discovered that the originality of the stamps signed by the expert "X" was being doubted by the expert "Y", and I learnt that their enterprise was lacking in scientific soundness. Any dealer in stamps can give himself the title of "expert" without ever having acquired any scientific knowledge regarding this trade; some have already anshrd enticadl—v'g'ffifi have hardly any experience at all

"War On Imposters"

"There are just a few experts in the whole world who really know the different processes of printing and the technique involved in the making of the paper or the chemical composition of the colours. I think it is preposterous that the thousands of philatelists who spend each year millions of francs on rare stamps should be exposed to so-called experts, who though honest businessmen, have not enough knowledge to fill the responsible positions they occupy. About 30 years ago I had decided to make war on these impostors, and prove to the philatelic world that the title of experts should be officially granted. I have devoted the best

By Paul Almassy

years of my life and all my money researches, and I have come to make imitations the experts with their modern machinery. are unable to discover.

"Apart from my wish of leading the experts astray, I have persued a purely artistic aim. I have succeeded in copying pictures of old stamps with such skill that even all the precision instruments with which the police laboratories are equipped cannot distinguish them from originals. The instrument most used by the expert is the lamp called "Wood" and they say that with this lamp they can detect the best imitations, Even when a forged stamp is by daylight precisely the same colour as the original the fluorescence of the ink will be different under the Wood lamp. I can copy the chemical compositions of any colour. For example, I possess a hundred different kinds of the same shade of green. To the naked eye they all look alike, but under the Wood lamp, each has a different coloured luminosity. When I wish to copy a green stamp, I select from my collection the one whose fluorescence corresponds in every respect with that of the original.

However, Sperati's great secret is the process he employs to imitate the paper of old stamps. He is able to produce papers the grain and chemical compositions of which are absolutely identical to the old papers used for printing 70 or 80 years ago. He specialises in his skill for copying filigrees. On this point, he has won the admiration of the greatest expert in the trade who had declared Sperati's secret to be "fantastic." He means to take his secret to his grace. Nevertheless, he wishes to write a book in which he will reveal some very interesting information and advise philatelists about the procedure of some scientific experiments and thus put the part of philately well beyond the reach of any forger. For even Sperati does not consider his own imitations as being quite perfect.

The Danger

"Absolute imitation is impossible. A rubber ball can never rise to the same height from which it has fallen." "My intentions are not to make frauds with my classic stamps, but I wish to be regarded as an artist. My imitations are masterpieces in miniatures of the graphic art. I want to sell them to collectors as such, and charge a fixed price. I do not take into consideration the number of original corresponding types but I only work out the time and his work involved in this or that imitation. When a painter succeeds in copying a picture by Rubens with such perfections that even to the eye of the best connonsseurs his copy presents the same qualities as those of the original, everyone will stand in admiration before him and his picture will be worth a great deal. Until now I have succeeded in making 225 different classic stamps", and have made 5-10 copies of each."

No one has the right to doubt the sincerity and the honesty of Monsieur de Sperati's aim, but is feared that some dishonest people may abuse his masterpieces. Sperati will sell his imitations as masterpieces, but through the intermediary of a third party these stamps might be put on the philatelic market as originals. It is because of this danger that the philatelists have risen against de Sperati, and they will not recognise him as an artist but only as a forger. What he really is, the Court of Chambery must shortly pronounce.

(Copyright)

Faking is as old as collecting. Holland has her Hans Van Meegeren in painting. France has Monsieur De Sperati, self-confessed faker of 225 "Classic Stamps" that no expert-philatelist can prove to be forgeries.

Retrospect And Prospect

(Continued From Page 3)

hough there is a state of war in Kashmir, developments there and Junagadh's return to the right flock have been of great moral and psychological value. A stand-still agreement has been signed with the Nizam though the main issue remains to be decided. Thus the decks have been cleared for taking up more constructive work; and it has been heartening to note in this connection that full agreement has been reached on most matters at dispute between India and Pakistan, rendering any reference to the Arbitral Tribunal unnecessary, clearing one more hurdle on the road to India's economic recovery, and bringing about a marked improvement in the none-too-cordial Indo-Pakistan relations.

India—Leader Of Asia

A word now about foreign affairs. Under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India has emerged as the undisputed leader of the resurgent Asiatic nations. The Inter-Asian Relations Conference and latter the I.L.O. Regional Conference have given unmistakable proofs of India's place in future Asia, a place guaranteed to her by virtue of her strategic position and the vastness of her human and material resources. Asia is being slowly but certainly knitted together into a mighty bulwark of peace and democracy, and in this setting India is bound to play an important part. In the larger sphere of international politics India has maintained an independent position, distinct from the hostile blocks into which the world has been divided.

Glimpse Of Future

Thus, with much to our discredit and much more to our credit, we stand on the threshold of the New Year. What prospects do we then behold for us in the coming year?

It is futile to probe into the future and endeavour to gauge the course of future developments. That cannot be accomplished with any modicum of accuracy and the least said about it the better. Nevertheless without claiming any prophetic gifts, and basing our considerations upon the reflections we have made, it is possible and even necessary to have a glimpse of the work that awaits the Government and the people of India in the New Year.

The first factor to be taken into account is that the coming year is going to be a crucial one, in as much as it must see the beginning of India's journey to enduring prosperity. Any further delay is out of question, for it has to be 1948 or never. The various plans and blue-prints for the general uplift of the people must be put into execution immediately; agricultural and industrial production must be stepped up and progress maintained in the field of education and social reform. Concentrated efforts must be made to improve the health of the nation and a constructive approach to the labour problem is an urgent necessity. A determined war against poverty, disease and ignorance must be waged; reaction and communalism fought tooth and nail. The old order must be crushed and a new outlook on life's problems and politics must be cultivated. That is the main task that awaits us in the New Year.

It is a huge job, as it entails the total reorganisation of all the aspects of our national life. Truly a year is too short a period of time to accomplish so much. Lasting progress and prosperity can only come as the fruits of incessant toil and persevering application. Nevertheless if the people of India, in all walks of life, from the minister of the state to the lowly labourer, think and act with a genuine sense of responsibility and patriotic duty, if there be peace and order in the country and complete understanding and co-operation between the Government and the people, if we view our problems and difficulties from a broader angle of vision and in a constructive spirit, our record of work at the end of 1948 will not fail to be inspiring. We are now the masters of our own destiny and the future will take the shape we give to it.

Build For The Future

Summing up now, we gather that 1947 has been a year of destiny, of extremes and contrasts, a year of crisis and great changes. Our experience of the last year has been, on the whole bitter, yet there is no cause to give in to frustration and be over come by a sense of disappointment. What is needed is faith in ourselves, a clear and unbiassed vision and above all unflinching determination to achieve better results in the future. The desire and the ability to learn from past experiences is essential.

The New year on the other hand is going to be a year of hard and incessant work. It will be the season for ploughing and sowing the seeds of prosperity; the harvesting of the rewards of labour will have to wait till the fruits ripen, in the fulness of time. Our success or failure will depend upon the patience and fortitude we muster to put up with the trying period of transition that lies ahead of us.

Let us then, as the shadows of retreating 1947 mingle with the lights of 1948, as new hopes spring where frustration and disappointment have levelled the ground and fresh ambitions and desires blossom where success and triumph have left their indelible imprint, firmly resolve, to endeavour to rebuild the edifice of New India, that will recapture all its pristine glory and splendour.

That must be the New Year resolution of every citizen of Free India.

It Didn't Go With The Wind

Supercolossal Saga Of GWTW

"Gone with the wind," which is currently being shown throughout the United States for the fourth time, is the most successful motion picture ever made—at least from the standpoint of popularity. In theatres scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific it is enjoying a revival unequaled in the annals of the film industry.

Scheduled by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as a nostalgic sort of 1947 summer offering, the picture has declined such ignominy. Instead, it has mushroomed into an all-season attraction of such magnitude that house managers everywhere have been compelled to hold it over far beyond their calculations. Furthermore, in several cities—New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles to name only a few—it has consistently outdrawn most of the latest

Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara

screen releases. And while, in light of current films, this may not be too considerable, the fact remains that "Gone With the Wind" is establishing a set of records which, in all deference to Hollywood's copyright of the word, must be termed "colossal."

Since its original release in 1939, *for example, it has been seen by* 100,000,000 *people; it has grossed* $35,000,000; *it has won the greatest number of Academy Awards* (*ten*); *it has enjoyed the longest single run of any picture,* 232 *consecutive weeks in London's Ritz Theatre* (*approximately four and a half years*); *it is the longest picture ever shown,* 3 *hours and* 42 *minutes, and, according to a poll taken by the London "Daily Express" it has been voted by the people of Great Britain the one picture they would most like to see again.*

Its seemingly endless appeal lies largely in its value as entertainment. In presenting Margaret Mitchell's saga of the Old South, the movie grinds no axe, preaches no polemic, makes no demands on the spectator's thought process. In two parts, it excitingly transports its audience to an escape world of antebellum culture. It lets the moviegoer refight the Civil War on the Confederate side, then permits him to live vicariously the feverish and unhappy love affair of Rhett Butler and Scarlett O'Hara.

"People like the picture," Charles Skouras, chain theatre man, explains "because they can go into a movie house and for three and a half hours forget all about the high cost of living, the United Nations and the fate of the Marshall plan."

Perfect Fidelity

Its present popularity, however, is due to more than its escapist quality which, after all, is supposed to apply to all screen attractions. Particularly "Gone With the Wind" coincides with the current American demand for historical romance. For example, consult any contemporary list of best-sellers and you will find Costain's "The Moneyman" and Shellabarger's "Prince of Foxes" somewhere near the top. Nor is this mere accident. It reflects a definite American literary trend which began with "Anthony Adverse" in 1933 and has rolled on ever since, producing such oversized historical romances as "Gone With the Wind," "Forever Amber," "Captain From Castille," "The Foxes of Harrow," and many others.

It is safe to say that of these five novels (and they've all been filmed) none has been transferred to the screen with greater fidelity, care and showmanship than "Gone With the Wind." No major concessions were made to time or money or censorship; there was no watering of the plot, and the process of shortening the story was kept to a minimum. As a result, the picture retains all the romantic details and characterizations which made the novel so popular. It is rich, full, and grandiose on a scale unexcelled even by Cecil B. DeMille. It is provocatively cast and so timeless that MGM intends to reissue it long after Margaret O'Brien has become a grandmother. These qualities in a motion picture always spell box office—especially when the competition can offer nothing comparably appealing. The sad truth is that "Gone With the Wind," despite its 1939 vintage, is a better motion picture than virtually anything Hollywood has turned out since.

While it is impossible to tell conclusively how many persons are now seeing "Gone With the Wind" for the first time and how many are enjoying it as a repeat performance, many of the Loew theatre managers surmise that the division is fifty-fifty. Most of the first-timers, they guess, are youngsters under 18 who know little of the fabulous build-up which accompanied production of the picture—the most exploited film in the history of the cinema and now rapidly becoming an American legend.

This legend had its beginnings in the summer of 1936, when the picture rights to "Gone With the Wind" were bought by David O. Selznick. The price was $50,000. While that sum may now seem niggardly, it was, at the time, the largest price ever paid by Hollywood for a first novel. Subsequently, Selznick sent Miss Mitchell bonuses which amounted to another $25,000, but the bonuses were stopped when MGM acquired all of Selznick's rights to the production in 1942; and, so far as anyone knows, they have never since been resumed.

A Lucky Buy

In buying "Gone With the Wind" when he did, Selznick was extremely lucky. Had he waited six months after publication of the novel, the asking price would have been quadrupled, since by December sales had passed half a million copies.

Credit for discovering the motion picture possibilities in the work so early go to Kay Brown, who was then Selznick's Eastern story editor. On May 20, 1936, Miss Brown sent Selznick one of her typically ecstatic business telegrams: "We have just airmailed detailed synopsis of 'Gone With the Wind' by Margaret Mitchell, also copy of book. I beg, urge, coax and plead with you to read this at once. I know that after you read the book you will drop everything and buy it."

Selznick, of course, neither dropped everything nor read the novel. In the fashion of most motion-picture producers, he merely read the synopsis. It appealed to him, but he was chary of spending $50,000 for a first novel which dealt with the Civil War. He knew that Paramount had previously bought Stark Young's "So Red the Rose," which might be similarly described, only to watch it lay an egg at the box office. However, when John Hay (Joek) Whitney, his chief financial backer, offered to buy the book on his own, Selznick wired Kay Brown to go ahead. He then booked passage to Honolulu and carried the novel with him.

"As soon as I finished the book," he says (it took him a week), "I realized that it was impossible to make a picture of conventional length out of it. I realized, too, that in transferring it to the screen, I would have to hew strictly to the story line. I knew that if I tampered with it even the slightest bit the millions of people who were then reading the novel would consider me a traitor. My first job was to get the book (1,037 pages) into script form."

Paid Through The Nose

For this job Selznick hired, the late Sidney Howard, an accomplished playwright and one of the most thorough screen craftsmen in the business. Slaving with Selznick and George Cukor, the director, Howard turned out a first draft that would have taken five and a half hours to run.

Howard rewrote the script twice, but the revisions failed to please Selznick, and in the fall of 1938 the producer journeyed to Bermuda with Jo Swerling, another scenarist, for additional rewriting. In due course he also hired for the same purpose Oliver H. P. Garrett, Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, John Van Druten, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Michael Foster, Winston Miller, John Balderston and Edwin Justus Mayer. He never had a final shooting script. On many occasions the day's work was shot "off the cuff," the lines being written on the set while the cast sat around bemoaning its collective fate.

While Selznick was preparing his production he was showman enough to keep the public wrought up over his casting problems,. He knew at the outset that he would have to get Clark Gable for the role of Rhett Butler—fans threatened to boycott the picture if he didn't—and he knew, too, that since Gable was under contract to MGM, L. B. Mayer

(Continued on Page 6)

By Lloyd Shearer

'Gone With The Wind" has already broken most movie records. It is the longest picture ever shown: 3 hours and 42 minutes. It has enjoyed the longest run of any picture: 232 consecutive weeks (nearly four and half years) in London. It has been seen by the largest number of people: one hundred million—many of them wanting to see it again and again. It has grossed nearly fourteen crore rupees. Last but not least, it has won the greatest number of Academy Awards: TEN!

Scarlett and Rhett pull out of the burning Atlanta.

Scarlett tries to get Ashley to leave his wife for her

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

Vacant Premises

A Press note appended to the notification issued under the Bombay Land Requisition Ordinance recently promuigated by the Governor states that the Ordinance applies to new buildings as soon as they become ready for occupation. If that be so it is sure to discourage building activity in the city. We would like to know which landlord would erect a new building if he cannot be sure of getting accommodation for himself in his own building. If the new Ordinance aplpies to newly constructed buildings, the landlord would, on completion, have to inform the government, and it would be open to the government to requisition the premises and the landlord would in that event be unable to secure any accommodation in the new building for himself. A Press Note cannot, however lay down the law, and it seems to us that by reason of an inadvertant error in draftmanship fortunately the Ordinance will not apply to new buildings. Clause 4 of the Ordinance which deals with the requisition of vacant premises only applies to premises which "become vacant." It therefore presupposes that those premises must have been fully occupied previously, and cannot apply to newly constructed properties. Moreover, even assuming that clause 4 does apply to them, a landlord who proceeds to occupy a newly constructed muilding for his own use, can not possibly be said to have "let" the premises, and does not therefore commit any offence under the new Ordinance. provided that he has given the necessary intimation to government. It seems to us, therefore, that the Press Note issued by the Government proceeds on an erroneous interpretation of the Ordinance, and is likely to mislead the public for whose guidance it is intended.

The new Ordinance required every landlord not only to give intimation to Government within seven days of any premises becoming vacant, but also enjoins that he shall not let the premises for a period of one whole month from the date on which he gave such intimation to government. That means that every landlord must forego one month's rent whenever there is a vacancy. If that is the law, it is but fair that the government should pay to landlords the standard rent for the month during which the landlord is obliged to keep his premises vaccant under the new Ordinance. All landlords in Bombay are not necessarily wealthy. There are quite a few whose entire fortune is invested in a small building and whose only income for the maintenance of their family is the rent which the building yields. To such petty landlords this provision of the Ordinance will entail severe hardship.

When the Ordinance expires and the matter comes up for legislation, we hope that the Legislature will consider the subject more carefully than the Executive seems to have done at the time of promulgating this Ordinance.

* * *

A Novel Avocation

There is no limit to man's ingenuity. We have known of various avocations in life but had never heard of the business buying and executing decres! A case came up before the Bombay High Court last month which arose out of the purchase of a decree for Rs. 1,56,606-8-3 for Rs. 20 by a man whose regular business it was to purchase and execute decrees.

* * *

Harijan Temple Entry

The Government of Bombay deserves to be congratulated on having token the first concrete step towards the abolition of untouchability. By passing the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, it has given legislative recognition to the force of enlightened public opinion that this degrading social custom which has placed some human beings on a level lower than animals, must be eradicated at all cost. The Act declares that every temple, no matter what be the terms of its dedication, shall be the terms of its dedication, shall be open to Harijans for worship in the same manner and to the same extent as other Hindus in general, and makes it a ceremonial offence, punishable with six months' imprisonment, to prevent a Harijan from exercising such right. The passing of an Act is one thing, its stern enforcement quite another. The new Act is likely to be evaded by the orthodox section of the Hindu community. We hope the Government will be vigilant to see that the Act is not reduced to a dead letter gracing the statute book.

IT DIDN'T GO WITH THE WIND

(Continued from Page 5)

the producer's father-in-law, would drive a hard bargain.

Selznick had to pay through the nose. In return for Gable, who didn't want the part in the first place, Selznick had to give MGM exclusive distribution rights and also 50 per cent of the profits. Metro also invested $1,250,000 in the production and stipulated that Gable be kept "only a reasonable length of time"

Colossal Ballyhoo

Selznick at first could find no actress to play the part of Scarlett O'Hara, and his publicity staff made the most of it. For two years they infected the country with a new kind of Scarlett fever. They conducted Scarlett O'Hara contests everywhere. They planted false items to the effect that the part had been assigned to Norma Shearer, Carole Lombard, Katharine Hepburn, Paulette Goddard; each denial made another headline. Never before or since has the search for "the right actress" been carried to such extremes.

The ballyhoo became so loud and ridiculous that it backfired on Selznick. On Christmas morning, 1938, he was awakened by his butler, who insisted that the producer get up and see his Christmas present. Selznick rolled out of bed, tossed a robe around his shoulders, and shuffled down the hall to the living room. There, in front of him, stood a seven-foot wooden "copy" of Margaret Mitchell's book. Then a young woman dressed as Scarlett O'Hara opened a trick door and suddenly stepped out of the book. "I want to play Scarlett for you," she announced.

Actually, Selznick began shooting "Gone With the Wind" without any Scarlett O'Hara at all. It was only through great luck that he got Vivien Leigh for the role.

A wisp of a British actress who had come to Hollywood in 1938 to be near her fiance, Laurence Olivier, Miss Leigh also happened to be a client of the late Myron Selznick, the producer's brother and one of the most successful and erratic agents the movie colony has ever known.

Struck by her likeness to Scarlett (thin waist, green eyes, dark hair, proud spirit), Myron arranged to have lunch with Miss Leigh. During the meal he casually asked if she would like to visit his brother's lot that night and watch the burning of Atlanta. More than $26,000 worth of old kerosene-soaked sets, he explained, would be put to the torch

Signed At Last

When Vivien Leigh and Myron Selznick arrived on the lot the bonfire was in full flame and seven Technicolor cameras were grinding away. Myron led Miss Leigh to a spot where his brother was watching the blaze. "Dave," he said softly, tapping the producer on the shoulder, "I want you to meet Scarlett O'Hara."

David whirled around. He glanced at the actress and hardly nodded. An hour later, however, after the fire had been shot, and he was sitting in his studio office talking to her, he said, "Come in for a test at 10 tomorrow morning."

On Friday, Jan. 13, 1939, after two years, in which 1,400 candidates were interviewed and ninety were screen-tested, Vivien Leigh was signed for the role of Scarlett O'Hara. Olivia de Havilland was also signed that day to play Melanie Wilkes and Leslie Howard was set for the part of her husband. The announcement made the front page of practically every daily newspaper in the world.

A week later George Cukor began directing the epic. Almost immediately he ran into producer trouble. "We couldn't see eye to eye on anything," Selznick says. "I felt that while Cukor was simply unbeatable in directing intimate scenes of the Scarlett O'Hara story, he lacked the big feel, the scope, the breadth of the produ[illegible]

Upon learning that Cukor was about to resign, Miss Leigh and Miss de Havilland beat a quick path to Selznick's door and fiercely pleaded with him to retain the director. Selznick listened but promised nothing. Instead, he called in Clark Gable, handed him a list of four directors—Jack Conway, King Vidor, Robert Z. Leonard, Victor Fleming—and said, "You've got your choice." Gable chose Victor Fleming, tall, handsome, gray-haired veteran of "Captains Courageous," "The Wizard of Oz." "Test Pilot" and many others.

Internecine Warfare

Fleming did not get along any too well with Miss Leigh; neither did Gable. At one point in the production there was so much internecine warfare that Fleming, he later confessed to a friend, "seriously thought of driving my car off a cliff and getting away from it all." That day—it was in April of 1939—Fleming collapsed from exhaustion, and Sam Wood, who had just completed "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," was brought in to pinch-hit for him.

Actual shooting of the production took twenty-two weeks. After it was finished Selznick and Fleming spent the summer cutting and editing. The picture was "sneaked" in Riverside, Calif., previewed for the Hollywood press, and then "premiered" in Atlanta during the week of Dec. 15. The Governor of Georgia proclaimed a holiday and the Mayor proclaimed a three-day festival. Three hundred thousand people lined Peachtree Street to see the galaxy of movie stars. As Clark Gable and his wife, Carole Lombard, rode by, fans shouted and tossed confeti.

Five Governors, fifty movie stars, everyone who was any-one took part in the celebration, everyone except the publicity-shy Margaret Mitchell. With her husband, John R. Marsh, she stayed at home that night, taking care of an ill father.

The picture was an immediate success on all counts. Released at the advanced admission price of $1.10, within four months it returned $14,000,000 to its backers. In two domestic releases it grossed $21,000,000. The entire production, including distribution and advertising, had cost $7,000,000.

End Not In Sight

In 1942, when Selznick International was liquidated for tax purposes, Selznick sold his share of Gone With the Wind" to Jock Whitney for half a million. He did this in order to prove to the Government that he was liquidating all of his assets. Whitney, because taxes were prohibitive, turned around and sold, not only the former Selznick holdings, but his own as well, to MGM for $2,800,000. Thus, MGM, since 1942, has owned all of the picture except for a small percentage retained by the Myron Selznick estate, Merion Cooper and the C. V. Whitney interests.

Selznick himself, up to 1942, made $2,000,000 on the picture in personal profits, and upon liquidation of his company picked up another $3,000,000 in assets. He therefore dosn't regret the sale of his share of "The Wind." As a matter of fact, he has more affection for many of his other pictures. Its is otherwise with the public, however, which is currently proving its love for the fourth time—this time to the tune of an estimated $5,000,000, and the end is nowhere in sight.

—"N. Y. Times Magazine")

For better results ...
For better economy
Use 'SIGCOL' GLASS
NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES
In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research
The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO.. LTD.
6, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Special Correspondent*

Go-Slow Reforms In Indian States

NEW DELHI.

The able Dewan of Bikaner, Sirdar Panikar gave a press conference recently. He treaded a very delicate ground very adroitly. He pleaded for go slow reforms in the Indian States, and more particularly in Rajputana States. He based his case on realism and not on emotions or sentimentalism.

First hurdle, said Sirdar Panikar, was the dearth of experienced administrators. As late as 1939, the Government of India had issued a circular enjoining on the States not to contemplate any reforms without its own previous approval. It was stipulated that in introducing reforms due regard should be given, not only to the conditions prevailing in a State but also to the conditions prevailing in the neighbouring States. It was mainly for these considerations that Sir Mirza Ismail's reforms in Jaipur were held up for two years, as it was apprehended that they would seriously affect the feudal system in Rajputana. With this background it would be evident that the States in Northern India had to start from a scratch.

Dangers Of Back-Sliding

There were no self-governing institutions in Indian States of North India, nor were there men to work those institutions, even if they were created. That did not mean that no progress should be made till men to work the democratic institutions were trained or were available. Sirdar Panikar claimed that the Ruling Princes had no design to block the progress of democratic institutions. They were anxious to swim with the stream and not against it. Their anxiety was to make democratic institutions a success. For this purpose they wanted a brief and temporary period, say of three years, for preparations, so that political approximations between India and Indian States could be reached.

Sirdar Panikar emphasised the dangers of administrative backsliding and referred to the constitutional breakdowns in an advanced state of Travancore. Under the old regime, Paramountcy empowered the Crown Representative to pull up a Ruler or his Dewan for maladministration. That power has been eliminated under the new constitutional set up. With a popular Ministry, therefore, there could be no central control. The issue, therefore, was whether to hand over power to inexperienced men or to retain the power of guidance in the hands of a nominated Dewan whose actions could be accounted for, for a temporary period. Sirdar Panikar pleaded for the second "take no risks" course.

Adult franchise was another problem facing the States. The Constituent Assembly had decided in its favour for India. It was done after a period of training and gradual widening of franchise by successive stages. In the States of Rajputana there has been no franchise at all. "As Dr. Johnson would have said, Indians were not clubable men. They had never organised themselves as citizens. The moral obligation of which a man was conscious was to advance the interests of his family, his duties were—so that—they were not to the State. Politically, India has been the most individualist of all countries. Where there was a multitude of groups, conscious of their separateness from one another, there could scarcely be conception of a majestic law of the land holding all citizens together in a common obedience.

Where men were so divided from each other that they did not easily meet together and sympathize, the ordinary man could hardly be expected to feel a passion for social justice, and a sense of human equality, a moral responsibility to all other men in the country". This is neither Sirdar Panikar nor me. It is Guy Wint. It, however, depicts Indian society fairly accurately. It gives an unpleasant insight into growing indiscipline and inefficiency in the services. On theoretical plane, adult franchise is the best. On the basis of popular slogan, even the Delhi Municipal Reforms Committee has recommended adult franchise. This is in disregard of corruption, which has become a special feature of Delhi's Municipal elections. With adult franchise, either big money or organised hooliganism has the greatest chance of winning at the polls.

Even in Britain, the enlargement of franchise has been a slow process. The conditions of literacy, however, in Britain and India are hardly comparable. What is good for Britain today may not be suitable for India under her existing state of mental preparedness. Go slow with franchise may be a very unpopular proposition. Having got complete control over India, such a course, however, is bound to pay dividends.

As an ultimate goal, adult franchise is ideal and best. The realities of situation however require caution. Unless the present rulers of India are determined to hand over this country to R. S. S. and the Communists, they should go slow with franchise it is asserted by an unpopular section here.

Control Of Treasury

"Gladstone made the Treasury predominant by raising the Chancellor of Exchequer to the rank of Second Minister. Peel created the convention that the Prime Minister must be consulted on all major appointments and Gladstone insisted that needs of the budget must dominate public expenditure. Moreover, the machinery for effective control was created. The power of initial appointment to the Civil Service was gradually trasferred to the Civil Service Commissioners after 1855. Effective Treasury control became possible when, as a result of the select committee on Public Moneys in 1857, the Public Accounts Committee was established in 1861 and the Exchequer and the Audit Departments Act passed in 1866. After 1866 the Prime Minister, the Treasury, the Public Accounts Committee and the Controller and Auditor-General acted jointly and severally to complete the destruction of "old corruption". Even Disraeli could not recall the Snows of yester-year."

As compared to this Treasury in India has relegated to the position of a camp follower since August 15. Needs of Budget no longer dominate public expenditure, there is hardly any machinery for effective control over expenditure. The result is a forgone conclusion. The Finance Minister in the Dominion Parliament accepted a non-official resolution agreeing to set up an Economy Committee.

The Government has set up a Minister without portfolio. The total expenditure of his department is placed at Rs. 3,96,000 a year. The Department has one Joint Secretary, one Deputy Secretary, two Under-Secretaries, one Assistant Secretary, one Assistant-in-Charge, one Superintendent, six Assistant and Accountants, five stenographers, six clerks, two daftries and twenty-five Jamadars and peons. It is lucky that Sir Gopalswamy Iyengar has no portfolio, otherwise the establishment might have been, at least doubled. Not satisfied with the huge expenditure, the tax-payer is made to pay, the Cabinet has decided to appoint at last fifteen Parliamentary Secretaries. They, in their turn, will have free and furnished houses, private secretaries, personal assistants, jamadars, chaprasis and so on.

The Parliamentary Secretaries are justified in the name of providing training to the younger members of the Party. It should be presumed that the High Command shall also guarantee that the Parliamentary Secretaries are returned at the next elections, so that the administrative experience gained at public expense, may not be wasted.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA RELEGATED TO BACKGROUND

Ramnath Chopra Stresses Need For Raising Standard Of Medical Practice

PATNA, Jan. 2. (A.P.I.): "If the state of medical practice in India is examined without prejudice one is forced to the conclusion that with the exception perhaps of a small number of institutions, such as large hospitals and colleges and of a comparatively small number of practitioners, the practice of western medicine is not even a shade better than that of indigenous medicine" observed Colonel Sir Ramnath Chopra in the course of his presidential address to the 35th session of the Indian Science Congress this afternoon

Sir Ramnath's address was read out in absentia as he could not come to Patna owing to reasons of health.

Sir Ramnath said, "one dare not estimate the harm that has been done through indiscriminate use of powerful remedies which science has placed in the hands of the practitioners. The charge of irrationalism applies as much to him as to the practitioner of indigenous medicine It is a sad commentary of things that though western medical science has been well established in the whole country for at least half a century, it has not yet succeeded in making the average educated men more health conscious, to say nothing of the uneducated and ignorant masses. Again there is very little understanding between the medical man and the patient. The doctor often looks down upon the poor class of patients and he does not accord them the sympathy and consideration which is their right. This is particularly the case in Government and semi-Government institutions".

TOO FEW TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

"One of the chief reasons why rational medicine has not been practised, is that those responsible for the Government of this country in the past have neglected the growth of the nation building health services. The per capita expenditure has in the past, been absurdly low compared with that what should have been spent. The teaching institutions are too few and many of those that exist are poorly equipped and inadequately staffed.

"Medical education should be carried out on much broader and sounder lines than heretofore if the present low standard of medicine in India is to be raised. This can only be done by improving the educational institutions, both in regard to their teaching staff and equipment. No doubt, this will mean enormous expenditure, but it is an expenditure that will repay itself many times.

Emphasising the need of medical research in this country Sir Ramnath said "there is no doubt that rational medicine cannot be practised unless there is extensive medical research. Here again one is struck with amazebent at the callousness and apathy of the Government of this country in the past, at the manner in which medical research was relegated to the background. The annual grant for medical research by the Government of India, till recent years, was only a paltry few lakhs of rupees and even this was cut down through the disgraceful recommendations of the Inchcape Commission. With all these disabilities it is not surprising that the standard of medical practice in India is low and scientific or rational medicine has not been practiced.

Referring to the role of the indigenous system of medicine Sir Ramnath said that "the indigenous system—good, bad or indifferent as it may be, still caters for the needs of the major portion of the population particularly in rural areas. There are many thinking people who consider that it cannot be excluded altogether from the field, and urge that it should be used to the best advantage while the process of evolution of a perfect system of rationalisation of medicine is being worked out. During this transition period they also hope that indigenous medicine will overhaul itself and become an integral part of the permanent system evolved.

ONLY SOLUTION

Maintaining that at least a partial synthesis of the two systems of indigenous and western medicine as possible Sir Ramnath said "the only solution for rationalisation of medicine is the evolution of a country-wide extension of a system, which can be regarded in the words of the Bhore Committee, neither eastern nor western but as a corpus of scientific knowledge and practice belonging to the whole world to which every country has made its contribution. I believe that both extension and acceleration are possible through, what may be called a partial synthesis of the two systems in the elementary stage of our teaching. The present course of study in the indigenous medicine should be suitably curtailed on one side and enlarged on the other.

The net effect of this suggestion will be twofold. It will shorten considerably the period of study and thus lead to the training of a much larger number of qualified practitioners, and secondly while giving the students a sufficient background of scientific knowledge with regard to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, at the same time will make them conscious of their own limitations, and of the necessity to appeal to higher practice in difficult cases. There are about hundred thousand practitioners of indigenous medicine in India many of whom could be quickly fitted for this purpose after suitable training."

Father Christmas Had Other Business

NEW YORK, (Reuter): Subpoenaed as a juror at Binghamton, Mr. J. Franklin Talbott, a white-haired benign-looking gentleman, told the judge:

"I'd just as soon serve some other time. I wouldn't want to disappoint those kids."

"How can I refuse?" observed the judge as he excused Talbott, who was Father Christmas in a department store

AMERICAN LIGHT ON CANCER ORIGIN

WASHINGTON, (Reuter): New support has been gained for the hypothesis that cancer may originate through a "gene" change in a "Somatic" cell that is in one of the cells of which the tissues, organs and body parts are composed. A "Gene" is a factor that gives a cell its characteristic properties.

Somatic cells are distinguished from "germ" cells whose function is the perpetuation of the race.

The hypothesis referred to in the annual report of the Carnegie Institution of Washington means that a "Gene" change in a Somatic cell would produce a different kind of cell—a cancer-type cell—within the individual affected.

It does not mean that the change would be passed on to future generations. Support for the hypothesis came from Carnegie experiments with fruit flies. In those tests it was found that certain chemicals—know to be able to produce cancer experimentally—were also able to produce genic changes in the insects.

Since it is known that in humans cancer occurs when somatic cells behave abnormally, the experiments suggest the probability that a gene change occurs in such a cell, changing its properties and causing a cancer-type cell to form and then multiply.

RAIN-MAKER CLAIMS CLOUD-RIGHTS

RENO, NEVADA: (Reuter)—Rocking F Ranch, near the California-Nevada border, has filed a claim to the water in all clouds passing over the ranch.

The claim was filed by Mr. Richard Haman, manager of the 12000 acre ranch, a Californian oil magnate.

Haman said the claim was based on the success of recent rain-making experiments with dry-ice pellets dropped from aircraft.

"We are going to make rain with dry ice over the ranch next spring," said Haman "and we want to make sure we have full legal rights to the water we produce."

'M. G.' WELCOMES LISTOWEL'S APPOINTMENT

MANCHESTER, Jan. 3.—(Reuter)—The Liberal 'Manchester Guardian today welcomed the appointment of Lord Listowel as Minister of State for the Colonies as "a sign of the earnestness with which the Government is pressing on with colonial development, both economic and political."

"There never was a time when so many changes were afoot in so many territories, each moving at its own pace and passing through its own stage of evolution", the 'Guardian said, "and it is no reflection on the Colonial Governors to say that a firsthand knowledge in Whitehall of what is happening in Africa, the West Indies, Malaya, and elsewhere was never more important."

"It should now be possible for the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, or one of his Deputies to attend the first meeting of the new Central Assembly for East Africa, the 'Guardian declared.

"There has been some criticism of the composition of this council by non-European spokesmen in the East African colonies, as being less favourable to them than the original scheme put forward in 1945". it added.

"From an analysis of the two schemes it would seem that the proportion of Non-Europeans is about the same in both versions but the whole plan is largely experimental, and it is all to the good if a Minister of the Crown is able to watch for himself the working of the experiment."

INDIA PLEADS TO LESSEN LEGALISTIC QUIBBLING

Discussions In Havana Trade Conference

HAVANA, Jan. 2. (Reuter)—Discussing proposed provisions in the international trade charter to control restrictive business practices, Mr. B. N. Banerji of India pleaded at the trade conference here today for more international give and take and less legalistic quibbling.

Mr. Banerji said that India lived mainly on trade in primary products but was not afraid to subordinate herself to international obligations.

Restrictive business practices, he said, were equally harmful whether they were carried out by private or public enterprises.

Discussing the article dealing with international investments, Abdel Aziz Zayed of Egypt said each country must be free to decide what type of investments it needed.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea of Ceylon said it was essential that the article should include the principle that each country would have an absolute right to decide for itself what investments it wanted and to fix terms and conditions of acceptance.

BIG GOLD THEFT

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuter): About 45 pounds weight of gold was stolen last night from the Comptoir Lyon Alemand Bank Charonne District of Paris.

DACOITS LOOT COUNTRY CRAFT

KARACHI, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): A country craft carrying cargo from Manjahand is reported to have been attacked near the village of Bhian on the Indus by a gang of armed dacoits, who looted all the cargo worth about Rs. 10.000 a few days ago.

62 SUNNI MUSLIMS ARRESTED

BENARES, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Sixty-two Sunni Muslims have been arrested by the police till 10 this morning since the imposition of curfew order at 3 p.m. yesterday following an incident of throwing of brick-bats on a Tazia procession.

SWARAN SINGH'S CALL TO PUNJABIS

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Sardar Swaran Singh, Home Minister, East Punjab Government, in a broadcast from Jullundur station of the All-India Radio called upon Punjabis to be ready for any sacrifice for the cause of the motherland.

The Home Minister paid tributes to Indian forces for their gigantic task of evacuation of over forty lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs from the West Punjab and said: "Now our brave soldiers are resisting injustice and tyranny in Kashmir and fighting for the maintenance of freedom of our beloved country. They have placed us under a great debt of gratitude and love. We should all be prepared for any sacrifice and service for the cause of our motherland."

INDIA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST PAKISTAN

U.N. SECRETARIAT MAKES IT PUBLIC

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 2 (Reuter).—The United Nations Secretariat tonight made public the complaint against Pakistan submitted to the President of the Security Council by Mr. P. R. Pillai, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

The communication states that under Article 35 of the United Nations Charter any member may bring any situation whose continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council.

It added, "Such a situation now exists between India and Pakistan owing to the aid which invaders consisting of nationals of Pakistan and of tribesmen from territory immediately adjoining Pakistan on the north-west are drawing from Pakistan for operations against Jammu and Kashmir."

The principal points in the Indian complaint were: "The Government of India request the Security Council to call upon Pakistan to put an end immediately to giving such assistance which is an act of aggression against India. If Pakistan does not do so the Government of India may be compelled in self defence to enter Pakistan territory in order to take military action against the invaders. The matter is, therefore, one of extreme urgency and calls for immediate action by the Security Council for avoiding a breach of international peace.

"From the middle of September 1947, the Government of India had received reports of infiltration of armed raiders into the western part of Jammu province. These raiders had done a great deal of damage and taken possession of part of the territory of the State. On October 24, the Government of India heard of a major raid from the frontier province of the Dominion of Pakistan into the valley of Kashmir. Some 2,000 or more fully armed and equipped men came in motor transport, crossed the town of Muzaffarabad, killing many people and proceeded along the Jhelum Valley Road towards Srinagar. Intermediate towns and villages were sacked and burned and many people were killed.

"Immediately after the raids into Jammu and Kashmir State commenced, approaches were informally made to the Government of India for the acceptance of accession of the State to the Indian Dominion. Events moved with great rapidity and the threat to the Valley of Kashmir became great.

"On October 26, the Ruler of the State, Maharaja Sir Hari Singh appealed urgently to the Government of India for military help. He also requested that Jammu and Kashmir State should be allowed to accede to the Indian Dominion. An appeal for help was also simultaneously received by the Government of India from the largest popular organisation in Kashmir—the National Conference headed by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah.

The grave threat to the life and property of innocent people in Kashmir Valley and to the Security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir that developed as a result of the invasion of the Valley demanded immediate decision by the Government of India on both requests.

"The Government of India felt it their duty to respond to the appeal for armed assistance because firstly, they could not allow a neighbouring and friendly state to be compelled by force to determine either its internal affairs or its external relations and secondly, the accession of Jammu and Kashmir state to the dominion of India made India really responsible for the defence of the state."

The communication points out that the invaders are armed with modern weapons, including mortars and medium machineguns war battle dress of regular soldiers and in a recent engagement have fought in regular battle formation and are using tactics of modern warfare.

"They are undoubtedly being trained and to some extent, led by regular officers of the Pakistan army" it said "Their rations and other supplies are obtained from Pakistan territory.

Britain To Resist Pakistan Move To Appease U.S.A.

Military Agreement Feared Harmful To South-East Asia Defence Bloc

LONDON, Jan. 3 (IPA).—The report that the United States had approached India and Pakistan for military bases as an expansionist policy, gained currency here last week.

The Nehru Cabinet, in the opinion of well-informed observers, would never concede such a demand, and that the British Government and India would no longer tolerate in case Pakistan pursued a policy of appeasing American design in exchange for military bases.

The United States, sometimes back had declined to consider Pakistan's request for a loan of 50 million dollars. Financial circles believe that America would readily agree to grant the loan if Pakistan consented to give bases for commercial uses.

Commonwealth Relations Office sources denied any knowledge of negotiations between the U.S. and Pakistan for concluding military agreement Such an agreement, said these sources, would be harmful to the British-sponsored South-East Asia Defence Bloc. And, it was in the interests of this Bloc that Britain would resist any move from Pakistan approaching the U.S.

It is understood that the British Cabinet is very keen on giving final shape to the Defence Bloc before any member of the Commonwealth signed a bilateral military agreement with U.S.

Political quarters argue that Pakistan in preventing the Soviet Union from getting facilities of a warm water port like Karachi, may appease the United States in giving vast concessions for the industrial expansion and stabilizing economic state in Pakistan.

The intended visit of Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to London may be utilized to discuss these points and the British Cabinet would seek clarification, well-informed observers said.

SURAT, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): A uniform programme of action will be drafted by the Gujerat States Workers' Conference sheduled to be held at Ahmedabad on January 8 and 9, according to States circles here.

SURAT, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain will preside over the fifth session of the Gujerat Primary Teachers' Association to be held in February.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Included in New Year's honours list granted by the King is the award of the C. M. G. to Mr. Rowland Owen, H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India says a Press Note issued from the office of the U. K. High Commissioner in India.

FOOD SITUATION IN MADURA DISTRICT GRAVE

Madras Food Minister's Appeal To Central Government

MADRAS, Jan. 2. (A. P. I.)—The food situation in the Madura and Ramnad districts of the province is really bad, said Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Food Minister who returned here today after a visit to Madura, in a press interview.

Dr. Rajan said he had discussed the situation with the Collectors of the districts and had arrived at certain tentative conclusions with regard to rushing of foodgrains and also starting of famine works there.

Meanwhile the Madras Government are understood to have sent an urgent communication to the Government of India apprising them of the acute food shortage facing the province during the current fortnight of the month and appealing to them to expedite the despatch of a major portion of foodgrains allotted to the Madras for the quarter-ending February, 1948.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF INDIA

'Will Be Enunciated Soon' Says Shyama Prasad

VIZAGPATAM, January 2. (API): "The Government of India will enunciate their main industrial policy within a matter of weeks now and determine the order of priority in desaid India's Minister for Industry developing the various industries" and Supply, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee in an interview here yesterday.

Dr. Mookerjee declared the Government were anxious that the Indian ship-building industry should be self-sufficient and completely Indian-manned.

Speaking at a reception accorded to him at the Scindia ship-building yard premises here yesterday the Industries Minister said: "It is nothing short of a disgrace that only about 30 per cent of the shops that traded the coastal areas are owned and managed by Indians".

"It was not possible for any private concern to take up ship-building in hand, he said. The state must step in to the arena and the sooner it did so the better for the country. The Government of India were laying down their industrial policy within the next few weeks and necessarily, the building of ships and aeroplanes would get top priority, Dr. Mukerjee added.

SENDING LETTERS WITH AIR PASSENGERS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): It has come to the notice of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, that there is a growing practice on the part of the public to send letters from one place to another through passengers travelling by air, says a Press Note.

It is notified that Sec. 4 of the Indian Post Office Act confers on the Indian Post Office the exclusive privilege of conveying letters (which includes postcards and also that subect to the exceptions specified below no person is allowed to send letters except through the Post Office, or to carry letters for the purpose of delivering them at destination. Any person who sends or carries letters in contravention of this Section renders himself liable to prosecution under Section 58 of the Indian Post Office Act.

The exceptions referred to above are:

(1.) Letters sent by private friend on his way, journey or travel to be delivered by him to the addressee without any hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them and

(2.) Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender and receiver thereof, sent by messenger on purpose,

The public are warned that they should not do anything which will infringe Section 4 of the Indian Post Office Act.

AHMEDABAD, January 2 (API): The importance of libraries was stressed by Mr. G. V. Mavlanker Speaker of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) presiding over the second anniversary of a local library this evening.

He said no book knowledge was essential unless there was spiritual insight behind it.

ACT AT ONCE TO SAVE PEACE

India's Appeal To Security Council; Memorandum Published

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.):

Immediate action by the Security Council for avoiding a breach of the international peace is urged in the Government of India's memorandum on Kashmir submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations which has been officially released here to-night.

Stressing the special urgency of the Security Council taking immediate action of their request, the Government of India say that the military operations in the invaded area have, in the past few days, been developing so rapidly that they must, in self-defence, reserve to themselves the freedom to take, "at any time when it may become necessary, such military action as they may consider the situation requires."

ENDANGERING PEACE

Under article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, any member may bring any situation, whose continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of International peace and security, to the attention of the Security Council Such a situation now exists between India and Pakistan owing to the aid which invaders, consisting of nationals of Pakistan and the tribesmen from the territory immediately adjoinning Pakistan on the North-West, are drawing from Pakistan for operations against Jammu and Kashmir, a State which has acceded to the Dominion of India and is part of India

The circumstances of the accession, the activities of the invaders which led the Government of India to take military action against them, and the assistance which the attackers have received and are still receiving from Pakistan are explained later in this memorandum.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

The Government of India request the Security Council to call upon Pakistan to put an end immediately to the giving of such assistance which is an act of aggression against India

If Pakistan does not do so, the Government of India may be compelled, in self-defence to enter Pakistan territory, in order to take military action against the invaders. The matter is therefore one of extreme urgency and calls for immediate action by the Security Council for avoiding a breach of International peace.

(Full text of Note will be publishd in a subsequent issue).

Curfew At Kurla

BOMBAY, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): Curfew will operate for a period of seven days from today in the following parts of Kurla, the hours of the curfew being from 8 p.m. to 6p.m. says a press note issued by the Directory of Publicity Bombay.

Places and areas are bounded by and inclusive of the areas to the west of the G.I.P. Railway line bound by the New Agra Road (exclusive) from its junction on the south with the Old Agra Road (inclusive) along C. S. Railway Track, Pipe Road (inclusive) and Station Road (inclusive) the residential areas known as Khajuri Bhatti and Chunna Bhatti on the south of Chembur Road and areas bounded by the Andheri-Kurla Road and Bel Bazar Road and the New Agra Road

STOP PRESS

STOP-GAP AID TO ITALY

ROME, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Italo-American agreement for stop-gap aid to Italy was signed at the Italian Foreign office here to-day.

MICHAEL LEAVES RUMANIA

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Ex-King Michael of Rumania left Sinaia, Rumania, this morning by special train, it was reported here. The train was expected to cross the Hungarian border early to-morrow. A Reuter dispatch from Vienna said it was believed there that a way would be found to avoid delay in issuing a visa for the ex-King to cross Austria.

ATTLEE'S ATTACK ON RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to-night charged Soviet Russia with pursuing a policy which threatened the other nations of Europe "with a new form of imperialism—ideological, economic and strategic".

SECOND VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuter): M. Robert Schuman, Prime Minister of France's five-weeks old coalition, called for a second vote of confidence in the National Assembly to-night as his Government faced heavy attacks on its "save the franc" proposals.

GIVE GOVT. CHANCE TO IMPLANT DEMOCRACY

India Has Turned Corner, Says Sardar

ADDRESS AT BIGGEST CALCUTTA MEETING

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Addressing a mammoth gathering on the Calcutta Maidan, facing Chowringhee this afternoon, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, made an impassioned plea for patience and forbearance for a few years so that democracy might be firmly implanted in India, Governments both at the centre and in the provinces might settle down peacefully to the stupendous task of reconstruction and rehabilitation which awaited them and India might grasp the opportunity given to her of assuming the leadership of Asia.

Sardar Patel said that immediately after attaining independence India was overtaken by serious difficulties which had taxed the energies of Government and the people alike. Expressing his deep-felt sympathy with the people of Bengal in the affliction which the separation of East and West Bengal had brought about he said: "We have all been deeply affectew by it, but it is profitless now to go into the question as to why we accepted it. Our main task is and should be to extract good out of evil."

NO REASON FOR ILL-WILL

There was no reason why, despite partition, there should be a wall of hostility between East and West Bengal. They had one language, a common culture, common traditions and a common way of life. All these inevitably drew people together. He could not, therefore, understand why there should be any ill-will. The same in a wider sphere, applied to Pakistan and India.

Nevertheless he could not disguise that the situation was full of dangerous possibilities. But danger did not indicate panic. Instead it called forth alertness to ensure that nothing was done to incur blame or reproof.

Sardar Patel continued that even though they were overwhelmed by disturbance after the Independence Day, they had accomplished a great deal. They had carried out successfully and effectively separation of armed services, stores, both civil and military and of many other large undertakings incidental to partition. They had settled all this out of court and in addition they had carried out an exchange of forty to fifty lakhs of people on each side. Any Government in the world would have been overwhelmed by such tremendous responsibilities. But they had weathered the storm and turned the corner.

Largest Ever

The gathering was described by many as one of the largest public meetings held in the country. It was arranged by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, whose president, Mr Surendra Mohan Ghosh, welcomed Sardar Patel on behalf of the people of Bengal

Government offices commercial firms and educational and other institutions closed earlier today to enable people to attend the meeting. Special arrangement for broadcasting the proceedings of the meeting were made. Amplifiers of the highest sensitivity and the most powerful loudspeakers available in the country were flown out from Bombay for the purpose. All-India Radio, Calcutta, relayed the proceedings

A large corps of volunteers, including women, was on duty at the Maidan, which was divided into a number of sectors It is computed that arrangements were made for accommodating about 20 lakhs of people at the meeting.

Sardar Patel addressed the gathering for about an hour.

SPEED-UP PLANS FOR KASHMIR ISSUE

British Delegation Briefed To Favour Amicable Solution

LONDON, January 3. (Reuter): Effective detailed consideration of the Kashmir issue by the United Nations Security Council may not take place much before the end of next week, it is understood authoritatively, cables Fraser Wighten, Reuters' political correspondent.

Although the Council has arranged to meet on Tuesday for the purpose, the British Delegation, headed by the Commonwealth Relations Secretary Mr. Noel Baker can scarcely reach New York, to which the Delegation is travelling in the "Queen Elizabeth", much before midweek.

The United Kingdom Government has informed the High Commissioners both of India and Pakistan of the appointment of its delegation, and the High Commissioners in turn will have communicated the information to their Governments.

No arrangements have been made for the return of the British Delegation, nor is there any idea in London of how long its Mission may last.

There is, however, widespread nope that the speed with which the Security Council has been summoned, may prove the augury of a quick settlement of the Kashmir problem.

It can be assumed that the British Minister and Delegation have been briefed by the Cabinet to support any proposals calculated to produce an amicable solution that will avert any question of unilateral action by India.

London quarters think speed may be an element in friendly solution.

There is general belief that efforts will be made to avoid the issue becoming protracted through interminable discussion.

Britain To Remain Neutral

LONDON, Jan. 3, (I.P.A.): It is believed in authoritative Cabinet circles here that the reference of Kashmir issue to the UNO Security Council may cause creation of an arbitration machinery in Commonwealth

"The Economists' suggestion that an Irish chairman should head such a commission on Indo-Pakistan Dispute is regarded as an officially inspired statement.

Commonwealth Office spokesman, however, regards suggestion had come too late as reference had already been submitted to the U.N.O. Technically prevention of any discussion in the Security Council is possible provided Britain uses her veto.

Britain will remain neutral in the Security Council while pressing for direct negotiation in Pakistan.

Attack On Konitza Continues

ATHENS, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Greek army troops have begun a series of encircling movements in the mountains around Konitza, near the Albanian-Greek border, to disclose the Guerillas from the heights round the city, where the siege was raised on Wednesday.

Rebels still, entrenched in the mountains due north of Konitza—key town attacked by the Guerillas on Christmas Eve—continued to shell the approaches to the town and the bridge over the Aous river on the relief and supply route from Yanina, 30 miles to the South.

A new concentration of rebel forces has been detected gathering in the Sprotia area, south-west of Yanina, unconfirmed press reports said.

And it was suspected that a diversionary movement to drain off troops from the Konitza area may be planned.

Queen Frederika of the Hellenes today left Athens in the destroyer Themistoclis on her way to inspect Greek Government fighting troops in the Epirus.

U Saw Files Appeal

RANGOON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): U Saw, Burmese ex-Premier sentenced to death on Tuesday for complicity in the murder of U Aung San last July, filed an appeal in the Rangoon High Court to-day.

Four others found guilty with U Saw of abetting the murder also appealed.

PEN DOWN STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, January 3. (A.P.I.): Employees of the Civil Supplies Department of the Government of West Bengal observed a pen down strike today as a protest against the scheme of retrenchment, alleged to be in contemplation of the Government.

DR. SYUD HUSAIN IN CITY

BOMBAY, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): Dr. Syud Husain, India's Ambassador-designate to Cairo, arrived in Bombay this evening by air from Delhi. He was received at the Santa Cruz aerodrome by Mr. Nathalal Parekh on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee

After a few days' stay in the city Dr. Syud Husain will leave for Cairo to take up his new appointment.

The B.P.C.C. has arranged a reception in his honour at 6 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday). On Monday, January 5, he will be given a tea party by the Mayor of Bombay at the Municipal Buildings at 4 p.m. and a reception by the Bombay Union of Journalists at Prospect Chamber, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m. the same day

ON KASHMIR FRONT

NEW DELHI, January 3. (A.P.I.): Indian army troops attacked a large party of raiders and cleared a hill position north of Poonch says a communique issued by the Defence Ministry tonight. Nearly 300 dead bodies of raiders were counted after this engagement.

Our patrols dispersed bands of raiders south of Uri and north of Akhnur with artillery fire

Intense patrolling continues in other areas. R. I. A. F. aircraft carried out reconnaissance.

Colville Leaving Bombay On Jan. 6

BOMBAY, January 3. (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay Sir John Colville and Lady Colville will leave Bombay on Tuesday, January 6. On the same day Raja Sir Maharaj Singh will be sworn in as Governor.

EDEN LEAVES FOR IRAN

TEHERAN, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Mr. Anthony Eden left by air today for Abadan on the Persian Gulf. He will visit oil installations as the guest of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Yesterday he was received here by the Shah and Ibrahim Hakimi, the Premier.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, January 3.

The New York Cotton Market was closed today owing to bad weather.

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, January 3.

Cotton Jarila January Rs. 494-8.
Cotton Jarila March Rs. 487-8.
Silver Bullion Rs 169-12.
Gold Forward Rs. 104-6.
Sovereign Rs. 67-14.

'India's Immediate Objective Is Destruction Of Pakistan'

Liaquat Ali's Fourfold Charge Against India

WANTS U.N.O. TO INQUIRE INTO ALL MATTERS: CALLS FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION

KARACHI, January 3 (A. P. I.) The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, at a two-hour press conference here this evening, made the following charges against the Government of India:—

(1) That it has never wholeheartedly accepted the partition scheme but, her leaders paid lip service to it merely in order to get British troops out of the country.

(2) That it is out to destroy the State of Pakistan which Indian leaders persistently continue to regard as part of India itself

(3) Systematic sabotage against the implementation of partition; stoppage of coal and rail transport; deliberate withholding of Pakistan's share of funds arms and equipment: and the wholesale massacre of Muslim population which are all designed towards one aim, namely, the destruction of Pakistan.

(4) That India's forcible occupation of Junagadh Manvadar and other states in Kathiawar, which had acceded to Pakistan as well as the Fraudulent procurement of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir state, are acts of hostility against Pakistan whose destruction is India's immediate objective."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who was addressing his first press conference in Karachi as the Prime Minister of Pakistan, said: "We desire that all these matters should be referred and enquired into by the U.N.O. we want a peaceful solution of all our disputes with India

"We have been trving the utmost since August 15 to have friendly and amicable relations with that country. We never had nor do we have now, any intention of taking any aggressive action against India, although the provocation on many an occasion was very great. We shall continue our efforts to find peaceful and fair solution of all our problems.

"We believe that any conflict between the two Dominions will be suicidal for both of them."

HOPE FOR PEACE

The Prime Minister of Pakistan continued: "I hope that a peaceful solution will still be found of all the differences that exist between India and Pakistan."

He added: "throughout, the Government of India's attitude has been to take unlawful possession of Kashmir by means of force and coercive methods to which Pakistan can never be a party.

"Pandit Nehru in his statement at yesterday's press conference said that they would be justified in attacking imaginary concentrations of so-called invaders in Pakistan territory. If any such action is taken it will be a direct aggression, unprovoked, and uncalled for against Pakistan.

"I hope Pandit Nehru and his Government would not take any such precipitate action. We are, however, prepared for any eventuality.

"Pandit Nehru has levelled serious charges against us in his statement. We have been anxious and desirous of referring all outstanding disputes to an impartial tribunal because we have nothing to hide and I am willing that an impartial tribunal should go into all the charges whether against Pakistan by India or against India by Pakistan and assist in finding a peaceful solution of all the disputes.

"AZAD PAKISTAN" NOT RECOGNISED

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan disclosed in an answer to a question that the Pakistan Government had received an intimation from the United Nations Security Council of India's taking the Kashmir issue to it. He said that his Government did not still officially know what the charges made by the India Government against Pakistan in regard to Kashmir were, as the original telegram received by the Pakistan Government was in a code which could not be de-coded here. The repetition was also in the same code.

They were now expecting a copy of India's telegram by air.

He said: "We will put our case, and our case will be put by the best man we can get in Pakistan" at the U.N.O."

"We have not recognised the Azad Kashmir Government De Jure" was his reply to another question.

To yet another question his answer was: "At no stage has the Pakistan Government ever suggested that Kashmir be partitioned. There is no justification for any such suggestion or proposal. According to the 1941 census even in Jammu province the Muslims are 62 per cent of the population. Pakistan is not prepared to consider any such proposal".

NO BARTERING KASHMIR

Referring to Pakistan's share of cash balances, the Prime Minister said: "These cash balances are not the property of the India Government. These 55 crores of rupees are the share of Pakistan, and no orders of the Government of India are needed for its payment if the Reserve Bank of India which is holding these balances was to discharge its obligations faithfully towars the two Governments for whom it is acting.

"This effort to stop payment of Pakistan's share of cash balances is intended to put pressure on the Pakistan Government to fall in line with the Government of India in handing over the 3,000,000 Muslims of Kashmir against their will to the tender mercies of the Maharaja and the Government of India".

RANJIT'S Grand Historical Picture

WOH ZAMANA

4th WEEK at

IMPERIAL

Daily: 3-30. 6-30 and 9-30

Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

MAHATMA TO TOUR SIND?

Gandhi-Jinnah Meeting Before March

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

According to the advices received from Delhi, it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will go on a Pakistan tour visiting Sind and the Western Punjab.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to visit Sind in March next. There is possibility of Gandhi-Jinnah meeting before he starts for Sind tour.

"WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE"

KARACHI, Jan 3 (O.P.I.): A World Muslim Conference will be called in the middle of March 1948 under the auspices of the 'Ad Hoc' Committee of the Muslim World Association, it is understood.

PAKISTAN CONSEMBLY

The Second session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan early in February next year, it is reliably learnt here.

JINNAH TO VISIT EAST BENGAL

DACCA, Jan. 3 (O.P.I.): It is learnt from reliable sources here that Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, if health permits, may visit East Bengal towards the end of January or by the first week of February next.

Azad Appoints Executive

To Implement Decisions Of Lucknow Muslim Conference

NEW DEELHI, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): In pursuance of the decision taken at the recent Muslim Conference held at Lucknow, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Convener and President of the Conference, has announced the personnel of the Executive to implement the decisions of the Conference. The Committee consists of 85 members. Sixty-seven members have been nominated and the remaining 18 will be appointed later. The Committee includes Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Mr. M. R. Masani, Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Maharajkumar Mohammad Mahmud Hasan Khan of Mahmudabad, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Hosainbhoy Lalji, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Maulana Hafizur-Rahman Sahib.

The Committee will have three secretaries Dr. Shaukatulla Ansari, Prof. Humayun Kabir and Maulana Hifzul Rahman and will be called "Union and Progress Committee."

Arabs Set Fire To Jewish Quarters

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Houses blazed in the Jewish quarter of the old walled city of Jerusalem tonight as fighting between scores of armed Jews and Arabs flared up in the area. Arab report said there were casualties on both sides.

After fighting had been going on for over an hour British troops drove into the area to support the police.

Fighting spread from the Northern Gateway of Jerusalem at the foot of Mount Scopus (on which the Hebrew University stands).

CHINESE TREASURY EXHAUSTED

NANKING, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Chinese Finance Minister, Dr. O. K. Yui, told the Resident Committee of the Peoples Political Council today that China's national treasury was "exhausted." Owing to expenditure by the army in the campaign against the Communists, he said, expenditure for the year had risen by more than 450 per cent.

SIND BYE-ELECTION

KARACHI, January 3. (A.P.I.) The bye-election to the Sind Assembly for a seat from the Landholder's Constituency, formerly represented by Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, will be held on February 9th. The results will be known on February 16th.

Pakistan Faces Food Shortage

Will Co-operate With India, Says Minister

KARACHI, January 3 (API): Pirzada Abdus Sattar, addressing his first Press Conference as Pakistan's Minister for Food, Agriculture and Health, today said: "The Government of Pakistan would never yield to any agitation for decontrol of foodgrains and other essential commodities."

The removal of control, he added, would result in an immense rise in prices and in consequence a breakdown of the whole economy which would be "suicidal for the people."

The Food Minister stated that he wanted to make it quite clear that "the Government of India is repudiating its agreements with Pakistan but Pakistan will co-operate with regard to food problems. Food is not a matter for disagreement. I for one will always cooperate with the Government of India to ensure that the people in both Dominions get food.

The Minister disclosed that the Government of India had undertaken to supply food to the armed forces of Pakistan Dominion till March this year. "But they are not doing so".

"I hope that the negotiations of the Pakistan Food Mission in New Delhi with the Government of India will be successful' he added.

FOOD DEFICIT

Pirzada Abdus Sattar said that Pakistan as a whole was faced with a deficit in foodgrains during the current year. West Punjab, a surplus area had asked for 25,000 tons of foodgrains. But conditions would be better after the next crop.

The Government intended to supply East Bengal with 70,000 tons of foodgrains which were in the process of shipment'

Sind through the Pakistan Government had loaned 30,000 tons of wheat to the Indian Dominion. India had returned only 8,000—thus 20,000 tons were yet to be returned.

FOOD COUNCIL APPROACHED

He revealed that the Pakistan Government had asked the International Emergency Food Council for 30,000 tons of rice two months ago but had so far received no reply.

IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN NOW . . . . .
The career of the Great Poet JAIDEV,
WHO BROUGHT THE MESSAGE O' LOVE

KANU DESAI Productions
Great DEVOTIONAL that
is full of emotion and grandeur

GIT GOVIND

KANU DESAI PRODUCTIONS

PREM ADIB SULOCHANA CHATTERJEE, DAVID AND
Director: Ramchandra Thakur LEELA DESAI.

NOW DRAWING PACKED HOUSES AT

MAJESTIC
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mat. at 12-30 p.m.
Ad Booking 10 to 12 & 5 to 6 p.m.

BROADWAY
Daily 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mat at 1-30 p.m.
Ad Booking 5 to 6

A JAISINH Release

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh Vad 8, 2004.
Muslim: Safar 21, 1367.
Parsi: Amardad 3, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-13 a.m. Sunset: 18-15 p.m.

Today's Engagements

INDIAN UNITY BOARD: Under the auspices of Indian Unity Board a Variety Entertainment will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Convocation Hall, Bombay University. Most of the proceeds of the entertainment will go to relief of the refugees.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Lord That Dwells In Us" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

A.-I. DENTAL ASSN.: All-India Dental Association, Bombay Provincial Branch—Annual General Meeting today (Sunday) at 12 Noon at Mongini's

PUBLIC SYMPOSIUM: Public Symposium organised by the Muslim Students' Union on, "Our Educational Problem", by Principals, A. R. Dawood, S. S. Desnavi, Shalim Hassan, and Hatim Ebrahim, at Begmohamed High School today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (I.S.T.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT STAFF FEDERATION: The postponed meeting of all temporary employees of the Bombay Government will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the compound of Muztarabad Hall, Grant Road, to discuss the problem of Absorption of Temporary Staff and Alternate Employment. Mr Sushil S. Kavalekar, the Vice-President of the Federation will preside

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION, KHAR: The Birthday Anniversary of Sri Sarada Devi, the Holy Mother, will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Bhajan and speeches by Miss Firozbai, Miss Kusumbai, Miss Ushaben Daru. Swami Ranganathananda of R. K Mission, Karachi and Swami Sambuddhananda.

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY & WELFARE SOCIETY: Lecture at Anjuman-e-Islam High School Hall today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. by Alimal Rashid Janab Tahirbhai Saheb Mohiyuddin on Doctrine of Imanet. Janab Sabhbhai Saheb Saifuddin will preside

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Shree Swami Kalyandeviji's lecture at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. D. C. Amin on "Mundane Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. B. D. Wagh on "Dhanayoga" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Rishimitra Shastriji will deliver a public lecture on "Our Duty

NATYA-KALA MANDAL: In aid of Anant Anglo-Vernacular School, Murdeshwar, N. Kanara, a drama 'Ekkuchi Ghotu' by Mr. S. N. Ullal (Konkani translation of 'Ekach Pyala' by late R. G. Gadkari) will be staged today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

AT YOU TOMORROW: Fraternisation at Youths' Own Union—YOU—tomorrow i.e., (Jan. 5) at Cama Oriental Institute's Library Hall at 6-15 p.m.

TEA PARTY TO MUNSHI: A tea party will be given in honour of Shri K. M. Munshi on his appointment as Agent-General for India in Hyderabad, on behalf of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Gujarat Research Society, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad and Sahitya Sansad today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at 26A, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

RECEPTION TO KOLHAPUR PREMIER: Public reception to Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, Kolhapur Premier, today 6 p.m. at R. M. Bhat High School, Parel. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, will preside.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Sri Seshadri Swamigal's Aradhana will be celebrated today with Aradhana, Pooja, Discourse and Bhajan both in the morning and night at Bhuta Nivas, Near King's Circle, Matunga

BHIMPORE-SACHIN PRAJAMANDAL: Under the auspices of the Bhimpore Prajamandal, an urgent meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Morarbaug to consider the question of the formation of the Prajamandal of the States people of Sachin

Municipal Election Manifesto

B.P.C.C., Considers Draft And List Of Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil considered the draft manifesto for the forthcoming Municipal elections. The meeting also considered the list of the candidates who will be put up to contest the elections on behalf of the Congress.

After a discussion for some time the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday when it will finally decide on the subject.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Reference to Telegraph Notification dated 5th December, transmission time of telegrams to U.S.A. is normal now.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The examinations of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on 28th, 29th of February and 1st & 2nd March, 1948. Candidates must send their application forms upto 11th of January, 1948 and with late fees forms will be accepted upto 26th of January.

MEETING OF THE STALL-HOLDERS: Those stall-holders whose stalls were burnt in the fire in F. I. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition on Friday last will be held in front of the Exhibition Gate—1 p.m. today (Sunday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: Donation of Rs. 5,000 received from Mr. Felix D'Souza of Arulwadi (near Nasik) in aid of the Refugee Work carried on in Bombay by the Sabha.

SILVER CASKET FOR F. D. NASIKWALA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Framrose Dinshaw Nasikwala, life-time President of the Society of Indian Magicians, was presented this evening an address in a silver casket enumerating his manifold services to the Society in particular and to the science of magic in general by the members of the society at the St. Xavier's College Hall this evening, where a large number of people drawn from all classes and communities in the city saw and enjoyed an interesting programme of magical feats.

TELEPATHY ACT

The high light of the programme was the telepathic act given by Sarah Jason assisted by her husband which evoked applause from the audience.

TELEGRAMS TO U. S. A.

BOMBAY, January 3. (A.P.I.): A telegraph notification says: Reference telegraph notification dated 25th December, 1947, transmission time of telegrams to U S A is normal now.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, JAN. 4 (SUN.)

244 m (1,231 kc/s): 7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hamid Husain (Hamidi Solo) 8-45 Geet Gurjari 9-0 Vinodini Dixit (Lalit) 9-30 Khayal Bhairav Bahar 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Orchestral Concert 12-15 p.m. Tarabai Shirodkar (Khayal vilambit and drut) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Khadim Husain (Samant Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Orchestra Sym of Paris (Berlioz) 4-20 Vinodini Dixit (Thumri) 4-45 Indirabai Chikramane (Kannad Songs) 5-0 Hamid Husain 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Bhavgeeten (V. G. Maydeo) 6-30 Khadim Husain (Malashree) 7-0 Indirabai Chikramane (Kannad songs) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Hamid Husain 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 8-0 news (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from his poems by S. K. Kanetkar (alias Gireesh) 8-45 Mahisagar (G) by Ishwar Petlikar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Chamber Music Quartet in G Major Op. 18 No. 2 by Beethoven 10-25 Quartet in D Minor "Death and the Maiden" by Schubert.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m (7,240 kc/s): 7-40 a.m. Pakke Gane 5-45 Tilang (on violin) 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners 61.48 m (4,880 kc/s): 8-0 Mukta Vaidya Gujarati Geet (Badrayan) 8-15 Vinodini Dixit Bhavgeeten (P. S. Dixit) 9-0 Tarabai Shirodkar (Vocal) 9-30 Geet (Maqbool 10-0 Khadim Husain (Darbari Kanada) 10-30 Tarabai Shirodkar (Vocal)

A.I.R.: Today (Sunday) at 7-15 p.m. Dr. D. R. Prem, Chairman of the India League in England, will broadcast a talk from All-India Radio, Bombay, on Local Self-Government and National Health Services in England. This can be heard on 244 metres.

Miss Hansa, daughter of Late Seth Vallabhdas Vithaldas Madhvani of M/s. Vithaldas Haridas & Co. (1947) Ltd., Pioneer Industrialists of East Africa married to Mr. Tulsidas son of Seth Jamnadas of M/s. Madhavji Vishram, a prominent business firm of Bombay.

HOLIDAY POLICY

Govt. Of India Revise List

It is understood that orders relating to holidays and casual leave in the Central Government offices have been revised with effect from January 1, 1948.

According to the new order January first will be discontinued as a holiday from the next year.

The King's birthday on June 10 and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on October 2 will be observed as closed holidays. The Independence Day on August 15 will also be a public holiday.

The communal or sectional holidays are also abolished but Government servants will be permitted to take casual leave on such communal festivals as they wish to celebrate.

HUSAIN DAY MEETING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Friends' Society, Bombay Husain Day was celebrated on Friday. A meeting was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam School under the presidentship of Al Ali mur Rahid Janab Taherbhai Mohiyuddin.

Speeches on the life and sacrifice of Hazrat Husain were delivered by a number of speakers including Salebhoy Abdulkadar Alama Yusuf Salim Chisti. Mutmain Jetpuri and others

The president in his speech dealt with psychological effect of Hazrat Husain's sacrifice at Karbala.

ARMS SMUGGLED INTO DIU?

Junagadh Fears Raids By Leaguers

BOMBAY, Jan. 3, (I.P.A.): A country craft proceeding to Karachi carrying passengers believed to be Muslim Leaguers from Junagadh are now seeking refuge in the Portuguese Port authorities, according to reports received here. It is reported that arms and ammunition were also found in this boat.

Further reports indicate a regular traffic of smuggling of war material is constantly plying between Karachi and Diu, which is delivered at the latter place, by the Portuguese destroyer "Gonsalves Zarco" from Marmagoa port in Goa

There is much discontent among the population of Diu because the Portuguese Governor, Captain Manoel Passos, is giving shelter to about 5,000 Muslim Leaguers, who, it is believed, are armed to the teeth. It is feared that Leaguers with the backing of Portuguese authorities may plan raids on Junagadh territory.

SCINDIA'S INDIA-U.K. CARGO SERVICE

BOMBAY, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): The India-United Kingdom cargo service of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company will be inaugurated in the last week of this month, when s.s. 'Jalabala' will set sail from Bombay with general cargo for Antwerp, Liverpool and Hamburg, a Company official stated today.

s.s. 'Jalabala' will carry, besides general cargo from the west coast, about 2,000 tons of manganese from Goa for Hamburg.

It is intended to conduct a regular monthly cargo service on the India-United Kingdom route

Indians Face Colossal Task In Third Test

Australia Scores 255 For 4 In 2nd Innings

Phadkar Shines Again: Bradman's New Record

(From Duleepsinhji, Reuter's specicial correspondent with the Indian Team)

India lost three wickets cheaply before declaring their first innings closed today. Amarnath hoped to catch Australia while the wicket was assisting the bowlers.

The Australian bowlers hoping that the wicket would improve after lunch, bowled off the wicket. Johnson took three wickets, but Amarnath's declaration upset Bradman's tactics.

Phadkar played confidently, proving he can bat on all types of wickets.

Dropped catches assisted Australia in saving their top batsmen from facing the Indian attack before lunch, while the wicket still aided bowlers.

Amarnath bowled well before lunch, taking full advantage of the wicket.

On the other hand, Mankad again failed to make the most of the conditions, bowling short and not spinning the ball. He should spin the majority of his deliveries and keep well up. After lunch, India fought back, securing two tail-enders and Barnes cheaply.

Amarnath bowled for one hour, keeping a good length and securing two wickets, including the important one of Barnes.

India made Bradman fight for every run against a lively field. Bradman and Morris improved Australia's position as another wicket down would have placed her in a critical position.

The crucial third day of the Third Test dawned brightly auguring well for what was expected to be the biggest crowd of the tour so far. During the night there had been two heavy showers followed by lighter rain. Fortunately only eight points of rain fell on the Melbourne ground and the view of the curator before the play began was that the wicket had been unaffected. He thought rather it would help to keep the pitch good for the match

The crowd was estimated to be about 15,000 when Phadkar and Rai Singh resumed their seventh wicket partnership, with India needing 133 runs to pass Australia's first innings total

Hassett who had to go off with cramp yesterday took his place in the field.

Phadkar took the strike, with Miller bowling with the breeze and late cut the pace bowler's fourth delivery for two. The seventh ball rose sharply and struck Phadkar's batting glove but he resumed after a few minutes' delay. Phadkar opened confidently and promisingly, getting his bat well behind the ball

RAI SINGH OUT

Ian Johnson flighted the ball skilfully at the other end and Rai Singh played forward defensively to the second delivery he received from him but failed to reach the pitch of the ball and cocked up an easy catch to Barnes at forward short leg.

Johnson got great pace from the pitch which appeared to be invested with liveliness.

Rangnekar entered with the total at 264 and left several balls pass high and wide to the off. Facing Miller he secured four with an edge past third slip.

The variety of bowling to suit all wicket conditions at the command of Bradman was well illustrated by the hostility of the attack so early in the day's play.

Rangnekar glanced Ian Johnson, who turned the ball considerably, for two. Miller continued to lift the ball from the pitch, the breeze aiding his swing which needed all Phadkar's soundness and watchfulness.

PHADKAR GETS 50

Phadkar reached his half century by lifting Miller to the on for four—all run. Miller cut the length of his run by half and spun the ball from the off. Rangnekar had been in 23 minutes when he drove the ball straight back to Ian Johnson who held the catch waist high and eight wickets were now down for 280.

Sen got four off the second ball he received from Ian Johnson with a fine straight drive. He played forward to the next and missed. It was a terrific off break and smartly knocked his leg stump. Johnson was then in his fourth over and since the resumption had claimed three wickets for 14.

Nayudu who came in at 284 swept Ian Johnson to fine leg for two. A good length ball from Miller rose head high and Phadkar, who ducked, slipped on one knee. Nayudu took another two when he swung at Miller and then at 12.40 Amarnath applied the closure with the score at 291. The innings had lasted four hours forty minutes and Phadkar's contribution was fifty-five not out made in two hours of high class batting. He hit seven fours. An interesting feature of the innings was that neither Lindwall nor Miller, the pace bowlers claimed a wicket.

AUSTRALIA GO IN AGAIN

Bradman immediately called for the heavy roller, and that he realised the liveliness of the still drying wicket was evident when he sent in Ian Johnson and Dooland to open Australia's second innings with 35 minutes left to bat before lunch.

Johnson played a maiden to Phadkar. Amarnath had six fieldsmen and the wicket-keeper in a close cluster from second slip to forward short leg but Dooland sneaked a single through this leg cordon.

Playing defensively to Amarnath's seventh delivery, Ian Johnson gave Hazare an easy catch in the slips, the ball popping from the shoulder of the bat. Thus Johnson was out for a duck and one wicket was down for one run.

Phadkar was then replaced by Mankad who began with a maiden to Dooland. W. Johnston, next in, had an escape before scoring when Gul Mahomed close in at squareleg missed a hot chance.

Amarnath appealed unsuccessfully for lbw against Dooland when that batsman had scored a single.

CATCHES DROPPED

Dooland made his first good scoring stroke with a late cut off Amarnath for three, but was lucky soon afterwards when Adhikari at first slip missed a chance. Amarnath was the sufferer. After Mankad had bowled three overs and conceded one run he was replaced by Hazare whose second delivery saw a tragic error. Nayudu at short leg missed W. Johnston, who was one, although Nayudu got both hands to the ball.

Three missed chances before Australia had reached double figures was a serious blow as Amarnath badly needed wickets at this stage of the pitche's jumpiness.

Gul Mahomed was given the last over before lunch at Hazare's end and Nayudu should have caught Johnston, who was then two and the total ten, but ducked and the ball went over his head for a single. Johnston and Dooland were glad to leave the field at lunch, when the total was 11 for one with Dooland six and Johnston three.

Despite the earlier missed chances the Indians were eager and right on their toes when play resumed before another huge crowd of over 40,000.

DOOLAND TRAPPED

Amarnath bowled a maiden to Johnston and then Phadkar with his fourth delivery trapped Dooland into a defensive stroke, and two wickets were down without addition to the lunch score.

Barnes was next in and saw Johnston, playing back, fall legbefore to Amarnath with only two runs added. Dooland and Johnston, however, had robbed India of 39 valuable minutes.

Morris then joined Barnes Phadkar who bowled with the breeze shortened his run and bowled off-breaks, while Amarnath kept a close cordon round the batsmen. The first boundary of the innings came after 55 minutes when Barnes hooked the Indian captain for four. Barnes played every ball of Phadkar's next over with the middle of the bat before late-cutting the last delivery for four. Amarnath still clustered his field and Rangnekar, at cover 25 yards away, was the furthest fieldsman from the bat.

Morris drove the ball past Amarnath for a four, all run.

The pitch was appreciably easier when Mankad replaced Phadkar with he total at 29. The lunch period had proved Bradman's ally—as well as the Indian fieldsmen. However there was some atonement when Amarnath dismissed Barnes, who went down on one knee for a pull, but edged the ball for Sen to take a splendid leg-side catch. Barnes who went with the total at 32 had looked confident throughout his 25 minutes stay.

Bradman came on the scene and ate cut Amarnath for a single off the first ball he received. Amarnath's figures were then

O	M	R	W
10	3	18	3

Bradman played a maiden to Mankad, one delivery rapping Don's pads when he stepped across to cover up.

Breaking his spell of cautious play, Morris drove Mankad to the off for two.

The pair saw the 50 go up after the innings had lasted an hour and a half.

One run later Phadkar replaced Amarnath. Morris off-drove the new bowler, who was bowling round the wicket, and Bradman brilliantly drove him through the covers for four.

At 62, Hazare replaced Mankad whose figures were nine overs, four maidens, fourteen runs, zero wickets. Mankad then went on at the other end to take over from Phadkar. Morris drove Mankad, who was now bowling into the breeze, through the covers for three while Bradman put the same bowler safely away for two through the open space on the on-side.

The batting was stern for neither man could afford to take chances.

Bradman reached the twenties by late-cutting Hazare for three after an hour's stay. The big crowd saw few strokes to applaud, but quietly and patiently they realised the Australian plan was to wear down the Indian bowlers. The partnership realised 50 after an hour. At 90 Sarwate replaced Mankad and Bradman swept his first ball for four. A Bradman single, brilliantly fielded by Nayudu took the total to 97, which put Australia 200 ahead. Amarnath took the last over before tea and Bradman pulled the first delivery for four to send up three figures in 139 minutes.

At tea which was taken at 102 for 4 Morris was not out 35 and Bradman 40.

BRADMAN CONFIDENT

When Bradman turned Phadkar for two, the patnership was worth 100 at the rate of a run a minute.

Bradman, now 60, was playing supremely confident cricket on which he had become easy.

Morris, reliable but still not taking risks, was an excellent foil for his captain who beautifully late-cut Hazare for four.

At 142, Amarnath replaced Phadkar.

Morris reached 50 after 132 minutes with an on-drive for a single off Hazare, whom Bradman pulled for four to send up 150 in three hours. That over of Hazare cost 11 runs. At 156 Mankad replaced Amarnath, and Bradman, stepping out to the first ball, swept through the mid-wicket gap for a four.

Morris cover-drove Mankad for three and then took four with a glance off Amarnath, who had gone on at the other end in place of Hazare.

Morris then stepped across his wicket and hooked Amarnath high for another four. Bradman's next stroke was a sizzling cover-drive off Mankad for four, the ball speeding between Amarnath and Raisingh who were left standing.

The stand realised 150 runs in 128 minutes, and then Bradman glancing Mankad for two, reached his second century of the match in 130 minutes. Bradman who claimed 15 of 16 runs taken in one over from Mankad, had then hit eleven fours.

MORRIS' CENTURY

Bradman was not reckless after passing his century, and seemed determined to stay with Morris and make Australia's position impregnable. Cover-driving Sarwate for a four, Bradman made the partnership worth 200 after 165 minutes. Morris with two cover-drives for two reached the 90's and the crowd adjured him to hit out for his century in the five minutes left of play.

He took six runs, off Sarwate's next over, and then Bradman ran a close

DATTU PHADKAR....Another good Test knock.

single to give his partner the strike against Mankad. Morris duly obliged with a hook for four. His solid century had taken 195 minutes and was completed in the last over of the day.

DON'S RECORD

For Bradman it was a new record as it was the first time that he had made 100 in each innings of a Test match.

He batted three hours and hit 12 fours. He patted Morris on the back as they entered the players' gate. The left-hander had batted 197 minutes and hit 7 fours.

The Indians face a colossal task as Australia are now 358 runs ahead with six wickets in hand.

AUSTRALIA (First Innings) .. 394

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad, c Tallon, b Johnston	116
Sarwate, c Tallon, b Johnston	36
Gulmahomed c and b Dooland	12
Hazare, c Tallon, b Barnes	17
Amarnath, lbw Barnes	0
Phadkar, not out	55
Adhikari, st. Tallon, b Ian Johnson	26
Raisingh, c Barnes, b Ian Johnson	2
Rangnekar, c and b Ian Johnson	6
Sen, b Ian Johnson	4
Nayudu, not out	4
Extras (byes 9, leg-byes 3, no balls 1)	13
Total (for nine wickets declared)	291

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 124, 2 for 145, 3 for 188, 4 for 188, 5 for 198, 6 for 260, 7 for 264, 8 for 280, 9 for 284.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	12	0	47	0
Miller	13	2	46	0
W. Johnston	12	0	33	2
Ian Johnson	14	1	59	4
Dooland	12	0	68	1
Barnes	6	1	25	2

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)

Ian Johnson c Hazare b Amarnath	0
Dooland l.b.w. Phadkar	6
Johnston l.b.w. Amarnath	3
Barnes c Sen b Amarnath	15
Morris (not out)	100
Bradman (not out)	127
Extras	4
Total (for 4 wkts.)	255

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 1; 2 for 11; 3 for 13; 4 for 32.

BOWING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	10	1	28	1
Amarnath	20	3	52	3
Mankad	18	4	74	0
Hazare	11	1	55	0
Gul Mahomed	1	0	1	0
Sarwate	5	0	41	0

Don's Distinction

A Century In Each Innings Of Test

LONDON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): By scoring 132 and 127 (not out) against India in the third test, Don Bradman became the third Australian to have the distinction of getting a century in each innings of a test match, says Reuter.

Warren Bardsley, famous left-hander, was the first, doing it against England way back in 1909, and it was not until last February that Arthur Morris, who scored a century today, emulated this feat against Walter Hammond's side.

Eleven batsmen have now accomplished the feat of two centuries in a Test, Herbert Sutcliffe, (England) and George Headley (West Indies) having done it twice

Eight of these 13 occassions were spread over a period of 30 years, from 1909 to 1939, but the last five have been recorded within a year. Last summer, Alan Melville and Bruce Mitchell did it for South Africa in the series against England.

Bombay Races

Khade Scores A Double For Rao Saheb Parker

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The best finish in recent times was witnessed at Mahaluxmi to-day when Khade on Chocolate Baby in the first division of the Parel Plate flashed through the middle of the field when only thirty yards were left to be covered and scored narrowly from the neglected Saita. This good rider earlier in the day also judiciously rode to victory Prince of Ramgarh and thus recorded a double for his patron, Rao Saheb Parker.

Fancied horses were to the fore in as many as five events but the concluding event fell to the lot of unconsidered Grace who scored comfortably at 31 to 1.

Maharaja of Idar's recently acquired Taiwan recorded a pillar-to-post win in the day's chief event, the Bilkha Plate run over twelve furlongs.

Balam, facile winner of the second division of the Juhu Plate cut the five furlongs scurry in excellent 1 minute 2 4/5 seconds. The Illuminate-Hooishe brown colt promises to develop a money-spinner for Mr. Chandulal Shah.

Ten tickets only were solved on the pool event which returned apiece Rs. 10,777-8-0.

The following are the results:—

M/s. Mathradas & L. N. Kapadia's CHHATRAPATI 8-7 Evans .. 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK ROY, 8-7 P Khade .. 2
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MOONGLOW 8-7 Taylor 3
Mr. R. M. Goculdas' RASHTRAPATI 8-7 Magansingh 4
All Ran.
Favourite—Dark Roy.
Tote Paid: Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 17 and Rs. 40 for places.
Won by: 1/2 length, Head, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds
Trainer: Buckley.

THE JUHU PLATE—(Div. II)—5 Furs.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 8-7 Antoo 1
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla & D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 8-7 Damodar 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-7 Purtusingh 3
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TASLAROON 8-7 Kasbekar 4
Not Run—Sunlight and The Marine
Favourite—Balam.
Tote Paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 14. Rs. 24 and Rs. 22 for places.
Won by: 4 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths. 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 2 4/5 seconds.
Trainer: A L J Talib

THE COOPERAGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr I G Gajjar's BRIOCHE 8-1 J Bhosle 1
Messrs. R J Gazdar and T J Lalvani's KHALIF 9-0 Purtusingh 2
Mr Ahmed Abbas' BRIGHT MAID 8-4 Aurobinda 3
Messrs. A G Rangilla and H F Mulla's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 7-12 G Chavan 4
Not run: Shamma
Won by: Head, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 12 and Rs. 19
Trainer: Aga Cumberally.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Rao Saheb D K Parker's PRINCE OF RAMGARH 8-7 P Khade 1
Messrs A H Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-7 N Dar 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-7 Evans 3
Mr. and Mrs. F D Wadia's RADIANT STAR 8-7 Sawyer 4
Not run: Revel On and Rival.
Won by: 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths. Head.
Time: 1 minute 3 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 26 and Rs. 12
Trainer: B R Patel

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr A A Suterwalla's GIPSY MOON 9-1 Damodar 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's MASLIE 8-9 Evans 2
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's TRUMAN 8-10 Rickaby 3
Miss D Saulez's CRUSADE 8-9 Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Jane Jigar.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 58 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: M Nafa

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Rao Saheb D K Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-9 P Khade 1
Messrs. V G and G M Pittie's SAITA 8-10 B Khalil 2
Messrs. Sultan Moloobhoy and Syed Wajid Ali's MAURETANIA 8-13 N Dar 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 9-0 Damodar 4
Not run: Fast Worker.
Won by: Neck, Head, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 42 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 30 and Rs. 28
Trainer B R Patel

THE BILKHA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Maharaja of Idar's TAIWAN 8-8 Rickaby 1
Mrs. Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 9-0 Jones 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P J Shah's SOME TREASURE 8-12 Evans 3
Mr F S Kerr's QUICKSAND 8-13 Younger 4
All ran.
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Short head. 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 47 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar's GRACE 8-10 Purshotam 1
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-3 A Ahmed 2
Mrs. M C Patel's GHIZALA 8-13 Kasbekar 3
Mr C K Rajagopal's WILLING ACT 8-4 Damodar 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 327. Places Rs. 113, Rs. 35 and Rs. 51.
Trainer: Owner.

Agra All Out 142

Bombay 146 For 3: Inter Varsity Cricket Final

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2, (API): The final of the Rohinton Baria Trophy between Bombay University (winners of the South Zone) and Agra (winners of the North Zone) began here today at University grounds.

Winning the toss Agra elected to bat and were all out for 135 runs in 142 minutes. Mazhar was the top scorer with sixty runs. B. R. Irani captured five wickets for sixteen runs.

Bombay University at close of play had replied with 146 for 3.

AGRA UNIVERSITY (First Innings)

Sheoraj Singh c Mohiuddin b Umrigar 0, Khusroo lbw b Palwanker 3 Arkar lbw b B. R. Irani 19 Mitter lbw b B. R. Irani 4, Mazhar c Nigamwallah b Umrigar 60, Quamer Hasnain run out 2, Talqdar c Dalvi b B. R. Irani 11, Naunihal Singh c Mohiuddin b Palwanker 6, Mustafa b Irani 0, Sharif Ahmed c Nigamwallah b B. R Irani 2, R. D. Sharma not out 11 Extras 17. Total 135

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (First Innings)

Irani b Taluqdar 42, Abdullah b A. K. Sirkar 41 Dalvi c Qumar b A. K. Mitter 5 Umrigar not out 41, Palwanker not out 10. Extras 7. Total 146 for 3 wickets

Kennerley Beats Hyderabad Players

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 2, Kingsley Kennerley, who is here on a short visit, on the last lap of his All-India tour played two exhibition matches here tonight under the auspices of the Secunderabad Parsi Club.

Kennerley beat Nawab Zainul-Abuddin by 341 points to 120 in the first session and Syed Waheed, leading Hyderabad player, by 306 points to 130 in the second session.

Kennerly appeared to be off colour and in both matches the balls ran very much against him. Taking the bad run of the balls and the fatigue of journey into account however, Kennerley gave a good glimpse of the high standard of his play Kennerley's highest breaks of the session were 96, 53 and 46.

In the match against Syed Waheed Kennerley's best breaks were 96, 49 and 47. Syd Waheed's highest break was 35.

HISTORICAL BASIS OF EPIC STORIES

(From A Correspondent)

In a Paper read by him at the recent session of the Indian Historical Congress held in Bombay, Prof. V. B. Athavle, who has been making researches into the historical and geographical bases of some of the Mahabharata and Pauranic episodes and who recently made an extensive tour of the Kathiawad territories associated with the story of Shri Krishna, narrated in these ancient works, gave the following details of the career of Krishna as traced by him.

Prof. Athavle said:

Krishna killed Kamsa at Mathura at the age of 12. Krishna stayed with Sandipani at Ujjain for 64 days only. During Sandipani's pilgrimage to Prabhasa in Kathiawad his son had been kidnapped. Krishna offered to get back this lost son and so he went to South Kathiawad, fought with Panchajana and other kidnappers for three years and brought back the boy.

Naraka, Muru and other Asuras were capturing young girls and selling them as slaves to Assyria and Babylonia. The trade passed through the port of Miani on the Vartu river. The girls were kept in captivity in the Allech hills in Kathiawad. The Pragjyotisha of Naraka was on the Vartu river, about 20 miles north of the Allech hills. Krishna started with his wife Satyabhama to kill Naraka and Muru and released the thousands of the imprisoned girls. She accompanied Krishna because her father Satrajit lived in a place called Sattapur in the Allaca territory.

After the death of Narakasur, his son Bhagadatta captured the Ashwamedha horse, which was let loose by the father of Krishna. The sacrifice was performed on the banks of the Vartu river mentioned above.

Arjuna had attacked Bhagadatta at Pragjyotisha before starting for his northern conquest. In the Kuru war Bhagadatta was killed by Arjuna. The horse of Yudhisthira went to Trigarta first, then to Pragjyotish and then to the Sindhu territory. Vajradatta, the son of Bhagadatta, captured the horse, but Arjuna defeated him and got it back. Vajradatta was present at the coronation of Yudhisthira, but afterwards went to Assam and established a new Pragjyotisha there.

A copperplate in 600 A.D., by Bhaskar Varma, from Assam, traces his geneology to Naraka, Bhagadatta and Vjradatta and says that 3,300 elapsed between him and Vajradatta. The Kuru was thus goes back to 2700 B.C. on epigraphic evidence. Prof. Athavale demonstrated the lecture by showing the maps of the places he visited.

HINDUSTANI IN ROMAN SCRIPT

Dr. Mahmud's Suggestion

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.—Inaugurating the All-India Urdu Conference here last evening, Bihar's Development Minister, Dr. Syed Mahmud, said that Hindustani written in Roman script could be the only suitable national language of India.

Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, in his presidential address, supported Dr. Mahmud's view, saying that Roman was not only an international script but also easy to print.

Dr. Mahmud said that no language could be created by legislation. It always evolved. Hindustani which was today the language of the masses and which had passed through a long process of evolution was rightly claimed to be the national language.

"The language which Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon speaks at home," he said, "should be the national language—not the one which he speaks on the platforms."

If Roman was not acceptable, he added, the Devanagari and Urdu scripts should be adopted. In course of time, one of them would be dropped out of use by the people.

REUNION THROUGH LANGUAGE

Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani were three names for the common language which welded Hindus and Muslims into one nation in medieval times, said Qazi Abdul Ghaffar in his presidential address. "We can yet revive that unity in spite of Mr. Jinnah", he added.

Qazi Abdul Ghaffar said that language was the common property of the people but in the communal franzy to which Mr. Jinnah had made the greatest contribution, Urdu began to be regarded as the language of the Muslims and Hindi as that of the Hindus. The division of the country gave the Hindus an impetus to introduce communalism in the realm of language. He would recommend Hindustani as the national language. He was convinced that if a glossary of commonly-spoken words was prepared, most of these words would come from Hindi. He was sure that when the temporary phase of conflicting communal passions passed away Hindustani would come into its own.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE

He congratulated Urdu writers for contributing their mite to the maintenance of peace.

The following message was sent by Pandit Nehru: "Greetings and good wishes for the success of your conference. This is a great opportunity for the progressive writers to espouse the cause of true nationalism and brotherhood of man".

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wrote: "In a free India those who call themselves progressive writers are expected to be in the forefront of literary creation, as different from propaganda and deliberate restriction of themes to suit a definite political policy. Life is infinite and universal and I look for a wide range of human interest and experience interpreted with sympathy, understanding and first-hand knowledge of life. I have taken great interest in the Progressive Writers' Association since its inception.

"I am, therefore, jealous of the reputation of the young authors who have organized the venture and are anxious that they should make a noble contribution to the substance of India's authentic freedom. I wish the conference success—and added beauty thought, and richness to the Urdu language".

Mr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Tara Chand and Mr. P. C. Joshi also sent messages.—"Hindustan Times".

GENERAL STRIKE IN W. BENGAL TOMORROW

Protest Against Security Bill

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.):: Water Supply electric supply railway, ambulance and hohpital workers have been exempted from the General Strike called for January 5 by the General Council of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress as a protest against the West Bengal Security Bill.

The Working Committee of the B.P.T.U.C. has also decided that demonstrations and meetings should be held wherever possible in local working class areas throughout West Bengal, but there will be no central rally or demonstration on behalf of the B.P.T.U.C. at the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, which meets that day to consider the bill.

The Mayor of Calcutta and Chairman of the Central Peace Committee Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhury, has appealed to the public and Corporation workers not to have anything to do with the strike.

British Reds' Three Year Plan

LONDON, Jan. 3, (U.P.A.): The British Communist Party has offered a three-year plan to put Britain back on its feet, but said its recovery would be impossible without a new Labour Government farther left. The programme called for slashing of the armed forces from the present 1,000,000 to 500,000, increasing manpower in industry, boosting the export trade 70 per cent over the prewar volume, increasing production for home consumption by up to 20 per cent and beginning a vast scale capital develpment problem.

Manila Strike Called Off

MANILA, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Petroleum workers here today called off their strike which threatened to hold up all trains in the Philippine Capital as Caltex workers were scheduled to join Shell and Socony Vacuum employees already out.

The dispute, in which a demand for back pay for the years of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines was the chief stumbling block, was today before the court of industrial relations.

BR. EMPIRE MIDDLE WEIGHT CONTEST

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Vice Hawkings, the British Middle Weight Champion, has been matched with Bos Murphy, New Zealand title-holder for the vacant British Empire Title, at the Royal Albert Hall, London on January 26.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a South Indian Vadama Brahmin Bachelor well settled in life for a fair girl aged 22, well accomplished and educated with Diploma in music. Apply with horoscope and details to Box No. 7613 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Secure jobs. Enrol Immediately Saraswati Commercial Institute. Parel—Imparts expert training—Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Accountancy D. Com. Charges moderate. (7834)

Wanted a Spinning Master, having good qualifications and experience for a running worsted spinning plant of 2500 spindles. Apply to Post Box No. 20 Amritsar, giving minimum salary acceptable. 7768

MEDICAL ADLET

Book on Home Treatment for all diseases edited by Swami Ananda Thirtha, Ananda Asram, contains tried efficient recipes on many diseases and saves Doctor's bills. Apply sending 8 As. by M.O. to K. E. Subramaniam c/o M/s. Subramaniam and Co., Dharapuram P.O. (Coimbatore Dt.) S.I. (7803)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted travelling agents on commission basis for a lock factory. Write for terms immediately to Vijay Brothers, Khirni Gate, Aligarh, U. P. (7802)

Wanted District Organisers to push the sale of the remaining shares of Messrs. Rainbow Paints & Chemicals (India) Ltd. on both pay and commission. The products of the Company are already in the market. Apply to Box No. 6044, "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS.

To Be Popular, to Attract, to Impress, to Influence, to Persuade and to Win learn the secrets of Conversing. Details free. Conversation Institute. Delhi 8. (7806)

INVESTMENT.

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax Free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1. British Indian Street, Calcutta. (5581)

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Special Offer:— Immediate delivery from Stock ex-Jullundhur or Ludhiana Two Brand New Krupp's Standard Type Oil Expellers. all steel gears, ball bearings, extra heavy type bed at Rs. 10,000/- each, subject prior sale. Wire orders to save disappointment with 1/3rd advance to National Expeller Corporation, Jullundhur City. Telegrams "Pentalson." (7839)

MISCELLANEOUS

For Company Registration and other Company matters write Box No. 7817, "Bombay Chronicle."

Available from stock best California Jam Assorted in 8½, 1½ lb. tins, Enquire Singh, 63, Sambhu Nath Pt. Street. Calcutta (7835)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE M. S. M. AND S. I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION MADRAS.

ADVERTISEMENT NO. 18.

Chief Officer for Dhanushkodi—Talaimannar Ferry Service—(S. I. Railway)—1 Post.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the above post from nationals of the Dominion of India by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States or citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India may also apply; but in their case a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary. Appointment will be made on a temporary basis in the first instance. Pay Rs 260-15-350. The Chief Officer will have to perform all duties normal to a first Officer of a ship. Candidate must possess Mate Home Trade Certificate. Quarters, if available, will be provided on payment of usual rent Age between 25 and 50 years on 1-1-1948.

2. Application forms can be had by POST from the Secretary, M.S.M. and S.I. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareswarar Koil Street, Vepery, Madras. 7, before 20-1-1948. When writing for application forms candidates should enclose a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee ONE endorsed as payable to the Pay Master and Cashier, M.S.M. Railway, Madras, and a sufficiently stamped and self addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be posted so as to reach the Secretary on or before 31-1-1948.

MADRAS. Dated 30-12-1947. (6767)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on or before 12 noon on the 30th January, 1948.

Tender No. S/SP/B/Gb1/Chains for the supply of chain.

Tender forms are obtainable on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta direct by money order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Dy. General Manager's Office (Works), and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

The tenders will be opened in the General Manager's office, E.I. Railway, Calcutta at 12 noon on 30th January, 1948. The tenderers, if they desire, may be present at the time of opening of tenders.

GENERAL MANAGER. (6694)

.....AND NOW IT IS ON THE
PEAK OF POPULARITY
AMAR PICTURES'

GVALAN

Starring SUSHILA RANI
TRILOK KAPOOR, BIPIN GUPTA,
S. HASSAN, MADHURI, DAVID,
BIKRAM KAPOOR, NURJEHAN

Producer-Director
BABURAO PATEL

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

Ad. Booking:
10 to 12 & 4 to 6

KRISHNA
AJIT Release

News From City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The market was closed to-day for trading but transfer business was done. The market seems regaining confidence and Tata Steel Dfds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1890 while Bombay Dyeings were quoted around Rs. 1215.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The local bullion market was fairly firm with active support from professional operators. The market is manipulated by operators and bears have no hopes for any decline. It is reported that bulls have taken delivery of all available supplies and they are out to dictate their prices. Daily arrivals are fairly large while the offtake remains at a low ebb. Thus the market is likely to decline but bulls are holding it up. Up-country quotations are now well below local market.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 168/4 and after declining at Rs. 168/1 firmed up at Rs. 168/15, Ready silver is quoted at a premium of rupees two at Rs. 170/15, Forward gold opened at Rs. 104/4 and after declining at Rs. 104 improved at Rs. 104/5. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 104/10

Ready Silver	170	4	0
Forward Silver	168	4	0
Ready Gold	104	6	0
Forward Gold	104	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The produce market was fairly steady with moderate demand from shippers. Owing to transport difficulties sellers are cautious. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS.

	Rs.	As.
Khandesh Quality Ready	32	10
Bold Ready	32	6
Bold December-January	32	0
Bold February-March	31	11
Oil January	17	14
Oil February...	17	15
Oil March	18	0

CASTORSEEDS.

Ready Rs. 33. No sellers for February-March. May delivery opened at Rs 147/4 and declined at Rs. 146/4 on general selling but firmed up at Rs. 147/8 on active renewed buying and steadied at Rs. 147/4 Oil first pressing Rs 22 Commercial quality Rs. 20/10

LINSEED.

Ready Rs. 30/4. February-March Rs. 29/14 and Oil Rs. 18.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.

March 3.01-1/2 bid.
May 2.93-1/4 to 2.93-1/2.
July 2.63-3/4 to 2.64.
September 2.56-3/4 to 2.57.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Jan. 2.

Australin Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 137/6 Mar.-Apl. quoted.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, (U. P. A.): Messrs. Handy and Harmon, bullion dealers, quoted the price of silver today at 74 5/8, unchanged, and this marks almost the second month of consistency.

The volume remains approximately between 200,000 and 400,000 ounces daily although storm conditions are worsening trade activity. No change is expected in the quotation for some time.

MOST U. S. EXCHANGES CLOSED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, (U. P. A.): Most financial exchanges, including the New York Stock, Cotton, Commodity, and Cocoa exchanges; the Chicago Stock Exchange; and the Boston Stock Exchange decided today to suspend operations on Saturday, Jan. 3. owing to heavy weather affecting those areas. The Chicago Board of Trade, however, decided to remain open.

The New York Stock Exchange had the lightest trading in years today because many traders were unable to reach the exchange

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT January 3.

Coir yarn Beypore 175/185 Quilandy 190/200 Fibre garbled 130 Ungarbled 120 Coconuts raw 113/114 Dry 145 Copra office 275 Dilpasand 305 Madras nottam 315 Pepper Wynaad 740 Country 720 Dry ginger Chernad 250 Ernad 240 Coffee robusta 96 timber pali 60/61 Junglewood 28/30 Vella Pine 45/47/8 Ben teak 55/56 Mango planks 2/12/3 Teak 12/15 Rose wood 13/17/8.

KUTCH HUNDI

BHUJ, January 2.

Hundi Buyers 308 Sellers 309 Gold 102 Silver 157:

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, January 2.

Wheat 25 gram 21 steady barley 15 maize 16 bajra 16/8 juwar 15/8 peas ready 10/4 matar khati 14/8 arhar khatti 15/4 unsteady sarson 26/4 groundnut 12/8 cottonseed 15/6 oilcake 9/12 gur ready 14/4 to 14 fagan 14/15/6 opened 15/3/6 extremely unsteady silver forward 164/9 opened 165 gold 103/12 unsteady oats ready 11/4 Jeth 9/9 opened 9/11/6 bearish bardana chet 83/14 January 92/6 April 93/10 bearish.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The local cotton market was quiet to-day with moderate liquidation. The market was expected to open at Rs. 493/8 for March delivery but opened quiet and declined at Rs. 493/4 on renewed liquidation. At this level there was scattered short covering and March rallied at Rs. 493 while January was quoted at Rs. 503.

Later on there was renewed selling and March declined at Rs. 491/12. Even after the close there was some business reported at Rs. 489/8. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	500	0	0
I.C.C. March	491	12	0
I.C.C. May	495	8	0
I.C.C. July	501	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	505	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March delivery is 1677 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	505	500-1/2	504-1/2
March	498	493	496-1/4
May	501-1/2	496	499-1/2
July	506	501-1/2	505-1/4
Sept.	510	505-1/2	508-1/2
Karachi 4F Jan.			56-8-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 2.

January	35.73—19
March	35.91—19
March Highest	36.02—08
March Lowest	35.72—38
May	35.73—19
July	34.56—04
October	31.70—08
December	31.23—17
March	31.05—12
May	30.75—07
Middling Spot	36.73—19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 2.

March	35.88
May	35.71—19
July	34.54—18
October	31.68—09
December	31.20—14
Middling Spot	35.60—15

LONDON BULLION.

London, Jan. 2.

Silver Spot 45 d Forward 44-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 2.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	81-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	111-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	120-1/2

THUNDER SHOWERS IN CENTRAL INDIA

POONA, January 3. (A.P.I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 3rd January, 1948:

The secondary circulation over the West United Provinces is becoming unimportant. The "low," over the North Central Provinces has shifted slightly northeastwards. Local thundershowers have occurred in the United Provinces east Central India and the Central Provinces while a few showers are reported from east Punjab and south east Madras.

FORECAST UNTIL 4th EVENING: Scattered thundershowers will occur over the regions from south-east Punjab to Bihar and and in south-east Madras. Night temperatures are expected to fall in Central Provinces and east Central India.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, January 3. (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours I. S. T. on 3rd January, 1948:

Ahmedabad 75 53 0 2.1 plus 1.9; Ahmednagar 85 57 1.5 plus 0.1; Bangalore 76 61 0 1.1 minus 2.0; Baroda 78 44 0 0 —; Belgaum 83 61 0 2.9 plus 1.0; Bhopal 76 47 0 1.1 minus 0.1; Bhuj 72 47 0 0 minus 0.1; Bombay 31 63 0 0 minus 0.6; Cherrapunji 63 46 0 0.1 minus 3.2; Dehra-Dun 63 42 0 0.1 minus 1.3; Delhi 57 52 1.1 1.7 plus 1.2; Karachi 76 46 0 0.3 0; Mahabaleshwar 72 59 0 0.7 minus 1.1 Mangalore 91 73 0 1.4 minus 1.9; Marmagao 86 73 0 0 minus 1.5; Poona 88 58 0 0.4 minus 0.9; Raichur 85 66 0 0.6 minus 0.7; Rajkot 75 43 0 0 minus 0.3; Sholapur nil Simla nil; Srinagar nil; Surat 80 61 0 0 minus 0.4

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST: Dry weather in the Region next five days. Early morning cold spell in the inland districts of Kathiawar and Gujarat and in the west Khandesh and Nasik districts next two or three days.

Deccan States

Plea For People's Representatives' Joint Convention

HUBLI, Jan. 2. (A.P.I.)—Welcoming the decision of the eight rulers of the Decccan States who tried to form the Deccan States' Union, that they would be guided by the opinion of their people regarding the merger of their states into the Bombay province, Mr. J. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, says in a statement:

Now it is for the people of these states to decide the matter quickly. The best and the quickest method will be to convene a joint convention of the representatives of the people of the eight states i.e., members of the general body of the Praja Parishads of each state, members of the legislative bodies in the states concerned, members of the Indian Constituent Assembly from the Deccan States, presidents and secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees and unification conferences of Maharashtra and Karnatak and important political workers in the States. Such a convention can be convened immediately, and a decision taken for merging the states into the Bombay Province."

JANJIRA PEOPLE WANT RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Nawab's Move To Form Interim Administration Resented

BOMBAY, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.)—The Nawab of Janjira has invited 42 persons to advise him on the formation of an Interim Government in the state, states the General Secretary of the Janjira Praja Parishad.

The General Secretary says that this move shows that the Nawab is still insisting upon the acceptance of the "undemocratic and unsatisfactory reforms" announced in May 1947 and rejected by the Parishad.

The Praja Parishad has been carrying on agitation for the past one month for the establishment of Responsible Government in Janjira.

CHATTISGARH STATES PEOPLE JUBILANT

Welcome Rulers' Decision To Join Indian Union

NAGPUR, Jan. 2, (A.P.I.): Spontaneous demonstrations by the people expressing their feeling of joy on their becoming citizens of the Indian Dominion were held yesterday after officials of the Central Provinces Government had taken over the administration of the 14 Chattisgarh States, according to official reports received here.

The transfer was effected in an orderly manner and both the rulers and the states officers fully cooperated with the officials of the C.P. Government on the occasion.

People took out long processions and held meetings, which were largely attended, to mark the occasion.

Resolutions congratulating the rulers on their wise decision to hand over the administration of their states to the Central Provinces Government on behalf of the Government of Indian Union were also passed at the meetings.

Sachin's Attempt To Bypass Prajamandal

SACHIN, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): The Dewan of Sachin has invited leading men of the state to discuss and frame certain reforms for the state. This meeting will be held on Jan. 8

The Working Committee of the Sachin State Prajamandal, which claims a following of 95 per cent of the people of the State, in a resolution today characterises this move of the State authorities "as intended to bypass the right of the people and frame an agreement that would give little freedom to the people".

The Committee appeals to the invitees not to participate in the meeting "as such participation would go against the interest of the people"

The Committee emphasise that the Prajamandal, as a "people's organisation, is the only body that could deliver the goods on behalf of the people and any agreement without Prajamandal representatives would not be binding on the people of the State.

Leave These -Isms Alone

UNITY & WORK SHOULD BE OUR WATCHWORDS

Kashmir Issue May Damage India; But Will Finish Pakistan, Warns Sardar

SHILLONG, Jan. 3 (API): Addressing a large meeting of citizens of Shillong and neighbouring areas here last night, India's Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel advised the Assamese to close up their ranks and concentrate on exploiting to the full the resources of their province without getting involved in "Parrot cries of Socialism and other —Isms."

India had had to shoulder a great burden, which involved suffering and privation, Sardar Patel said. Recent events had also brought the people of India great sorrow. During the struggle for freedom, although they had borne tremendous suffering, they had never flinched or grieved, because the struggle lent them zest which conquered sorrow.

CHEATED OF FREEDOM'S FRUIT

"We have just won freedom" the Deputy Prime Minister said, "but if we had not suddenly turned mad, we would have started reaping the fruits of freedom and enhanced our prestige and reputation in the eyes of the world. Instead of appreciating the value of what we achieved, we behave worse than animals. It was in no light-hearted manner that we agreed to partition. This price was necessary to gain freedom and to live in freedom. There is no time now, however, for grieving over what has happened. We must now forget what we have suffered.

"We must remember that we have still our brethren across the Frontier whom we have to evacuate and settle in this country. We hope Pakistan will not give us any trouble, and that instead it will assist us in that task, so that we may accomplish it peacefully and successfully in order that each of us may settle down to the vital task of reconstruction which awaits us thereafter."

COUPLE OF THORNS

Sardar Patel said Kashmir and Hyderabad were still two problems which remained outstanding, Junagadh, he said, had ceased to be a problem. Of these problems, Hyderabad, he was certain, would itself realise the path of wisdom and sanity. But if it did not, the problem would not remain confined to Hyderabad alone, but would have wide repercussions. There were four and a half crores of Muslims in the rest of India who were bound to be affected if Hyderabad poisoned the atmosphere, by its conduct. As regards Kashmir, Sardar Patel was definite that the problem would settle itself sooner than many expected, but if it persisted, though it might damage India to some extent, it would finish Pakistan.

Assuring Pakistan that India intended to wish it well, Sardar Patel said that all problems incidental to partition had been amicably settled. Surely, he added, that was not like enemies, but it was like mutual well-wishers. He also expressed the views that if only the problem of evacuation and exchange of population had been settled successfully and satisfactorily, the relations between India and Pakistan would have been much better.

SUFFERING PUNJAB

Sardar Patel also referred to the plight of the Punjab in reply to a member of audience who had handed in a letter. He said that words could not describe the horror of the sufferings which the Punjabis had undergone. Rehabilitation of the refugees was a very difficult task, and in that task, he invited the co-operation of every citizen of every Province. There was no room here either for Provincialism, Parochialism, or for Inter-Provincial jealousies. If such tendencies developed, it would mean the ruin of India. Instead, there must be rivalries in advancement and prosperity. He thanked the people of Shillong for the purse of Rs. 10,000 which had been presented for the relief of the Refugees.

Referring to the integration which had been achieved by the accession of the States to the Dominion and lately the merger of the smaller states in Orissa and the Central Provinces, Sardar Patel said only six months ago there was a general talk of Rajasthan, which, if it had materialised, would have meant that the whole body politic of India would have been covered with ulcers. Instead, they had achieved integration and unity, which held promise of immense potentiality for glory and greatness. It was now for all of them either to make or mar their future. If they wanted to secure their future, they could do so only by unity, in which lay their strength.

SANGLI PREMIER ON STATES MERGER ISSUE

MIRAJ, Jan. 3. (UPI): "It would be most wholesome to hold a referendum on the issue of union or merger of the Deccan States but it involved immense labour and delay", said Mr. B. S. Kore, Leader of the United Deccan State Constituent Assembly and Premier of Sangli, when interviewed by the United Press of India today:

Continuing Mr. Kore added: "Under such circumstances meetings of the central bodies of the Praja Parishads, in those States where they exist, should be convened, to which should be invited the legislators in those States, and a decision on the merger issue be arrived at. In such of the States where the central bodies of the Praja Mandals do not exist, open sessions of the Praja Parishads should be held and their decision obtained."

The Jath State Ruler, who had been to Delhi recently, saw Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel, Minister in charge of the States Department of the Government of India and is understood to have told the Sardar that he was prepared to the merger of his State in the Bombay Province an decide the future of his State according to the wishes of his subjects.

U. S. Marines For Mediterranean

ATHENS, Jan. 3 (UPA): Athens newspapers to-day featured a Washington report that United States Marines are coming to the Mediterranean, but they did not comment.

20 Leading Princes To Confer

NEW DELHI, January 3 (A.P.I): Nearly twenty leading Princes will meet in a conference in Delhi on January 9 and subsequent days at the instance of the Maharaja of Bikaner. The Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, is expected to preside over the opening session of the conference.

It is believed that the rulers will discuss their future policy on all problems concerning their States

Hyderabad Majlis Leader's Reply To Indian Govt.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 3 (API). Those at the helm of affairs in the Indian Government who thought Hyderabad State would accede to the Indian Union after the termination of the stanstill agreement were deluding themselves, said Syed Kasim Razvi, President of the Majlis Ittehadul Muslemin, speaking at a public meeting at Secunderabad last night. Referring to the system of Government obtaining in Hyderabad Syed Rajvi said: "The Monarchical Government of our state is far better than the socalled Democracy in India."

JUNAGADH "PROVISIONAL GOVT. DISSOLVED"

RAJKOT, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): The "Provisional Government of Junagadh" has been dissolved since the purpose for which it was brought into existence on September 25 last year has been fulfilled announces Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, head of that Government

The functions of the 'Provisional Government" will now be taken over by the Junagadh Praja Mandal, of which Mr. Samaldas Gandhi is president.

City Artist In London

N. S. Bendre Back From New York

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mr. N S. Bendre, well-known Indian Artist, and President of the Art Society of India, who is on an art tour of the West, has arrived in London from New York. He travelled extensively in the U.S.A. and after a brief stay in England he will visit to Paris 'en route' to India where he is expected to arrive early in February.

One of Mr. Bendre's pictures is on exhibition in the Indian Art Exhibition now on at the Royal Academy, in the modern section.

Kolhapur Not In Merger Race

MIRAJ, Jan. 3 (U.P.I.): "I do not think that the question of the Kolhapur State's merger can arise or has arisen", observed Mr. A. B. Latthe, Constitutional Adviser to the Maharaja of Kolhapur in an interview to the United Press of India today.

"You know," he said, "some people are talking about it, but I do not think that the talk has any practical value. My first reason for saying so is that the Kolhapur State is a big enough unit of the Indian Dominion. Secondly, in the truest sense of the word, Kolhapur is entitled to remain a State by virtue of its history and its place in the affctions of a large body of people in the country. I am certain that if a plebiscite were taken even today a substantial majority of the people of the State would vote for the continuance of the State and not in favour of a merger

SOLUTION FOR LINGUISTIC PROBLEM

Asked as to how far the demand for redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis would affect the Kolhapur State, Mr. Latthe said: "The question of division of the country into linguistic provinces affects the State but little. The bulk of the population is Marathi speaking and only a small fraction speak Kannad I do not think that people speaking two different languages cannot live together in one State. The fact that a small portion of the population of the State speaks Kannad, is no reason, therefore, for cutting even an inch of the State's territory."

CEMENTING BOND BETWEEN HYDERABAD & INDIA

Munshi On His Task

"My mission to Hyderabad is to cement the bond of friendship between the Nizam and India between the people of India and the people of Hyderabad State so that Hyderabad might take its legitimate place in a free and independent India" said Mr. K. M. Munshi Indian Agent-General in Hyderabad at a tea party given to him by city businessmen at the Taj Mahal Hotel, this evening.

Mr. M A. Master, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry who presided, congratulating Mr Munshi said:

"It will be your duty not only to watch carefully the interests of the Government of the Indian Dominion as their Agent-General, but it will be also your obligation to see that the rights of no section of the people of the state are violated and that justice is done and fullest opportunities given in all spheres of activities to all sections of the people". Mr. Master said. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Dhanrajgirji and Sir Chunilal B. Mehta also offered their felicitations to Mr. Munshi

Mr Pranlal D. Nanji thanked the president and among the hosts for the party were Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Laxmikant Dabholkar, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, Govindlal S Motilal, Sir C. B. Mehta, Ramdevji Podar, Ramdas Kilachand and Mr Ratilal M. Gandhi, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

BURMA'S FREEDOM DAWNS

President Will Take Over From Last British Governor

FOREIGN ENVOYS GATHER TO WITNESS GREAT EVENT

RANGOON, Jon. 3, (Reuter): Free Burma's star-spangled tricolour flew proudly over every roof-top in the country today on the eve of the greatest event in Burmese History— the proclamation of Independence and birth of a New Asian Republic.

FREEDOM'S MAGIC SPELL SEEMED TO PERVADE RANGOON AS OFFICIALS RUSHED THROUGH LAST-MINUTE PREPARATIONS FOR TOMORROW'S EPOCH-MAKING CEREMONY AND THE FOUR DAYS OF FESTIVITY WHICH ARE TO FOLLOW.

Rangoon has covered its war scarswith a gay profusion of flags and bunting. [illegible] multi-coloured lanterns hung from many decorated archways.

Life-size portraits of the late [illegible]san, Burmese Premier assassinated in the Council Chamber last July, stared a[illegible] celebrating crowds who look upon him as the chief architect of their national [illegible]

Throughout the country, the peasant population were preparing to welcome independence day with flags and fetes and rejoicing. The new tricolour even flew from haystacks and boathouses. The signal for the transfer of power will be given tomorrow at 4-20 a.m. (Burma Time) with the beating of ceremonial drums and the ringing of temple bells throughout the country.

Prayers at Rangoon's golden domed Shwe-Dagon Pagoda and a homage to the spirit of departed Burmese leaders will follow the transfer ceremony.

NEW FLAG GOES UP

The Constituent Assembly building where the Union Jack will be lowered and the Burmese Flag hoisted as transfer takes place, will be floodlit throughout the night.

Security measures will be tightened at the Government Secretariat—scene of the July assassinations—and entry will be allowed only by special passes.

The curfew on the area surrounding the secretariat building, however, will be relaxed tonight.

Sir Hubert Rance, last British Governor of Burma, had a busy programme of Official and social functions today—his last day in office.

Before 8 A.M. tomorrow he and his party will have stepped off Burmese soil after handing over power to Free Burma's First President Sao Shwe Thaik, 51-year-old Shan Chieftain of Yawnghwe, who represented Burma at the Royal wedding in London in November.

CABINET MAKING

In the midst of all the last minute preparations, Prime Minister Thakin Nu and his colleagues were today busy drawing up the final list of the Republic's First Cabinet.

The new Cabinet, which will be dominated by the recently formed Marxist league, will be announced tomorrow immediately after the transfer ceremony. Later in the day the Constituent Assembly will meet as the Union Parliament to ratify the Anglo-Burmese treaty.

Officials of the newly-formed Burma Foreign Office have been busy in the past few days welcoming and entertaining Special Envoys arriving here from overseas for the celebrations.

TO GREET FREE BURMA

Among those already arrived are Sir Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State for Air, Mr. George Yeh, Chinese Foreign Minister, Major-General Abdul Kadir, representing the Indonesian Republicans, and Phya Abhipal Rajamaitri ex-Foreign Minister of Siam.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, Sir Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, and Mr. S. W. Bandaranike, Ceylon Minister of Public Health, were arriving today.

A large number of foreign correspondents, news-reel cameramen and radio commentators are here to cover the historic event.

The busy waterfront at Rangoon had a gala appearance today with ocean liners and steam and paddle boats gaily decorated with flags.

Dominating the river scene was the British cruiser 'Birmingham' here to take Britain's last Governor from Burma. Also on board as "Birmingham" sails will be the Union Jack hauled down from the flagstaff of the Constituent Assembly.

It is understood that it will be taken to the British Museum to be kept as a relic of Britain's century-old rule over Burma.

RAJEN BABU ARRIVES

A sapling of the sacred Bodhi tree from Buddhgaya, in Bihar, and holy water from the river Ganges—India's gift to Free Burma will be ceremoniously presented to the Saw Bwa of Yawnghwe, Burmese President, on Tuesday, by Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who arrived earlier to-day.

The Bodhi tree will be planted at Rangoon's Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

TRUMAN WELCOMES NEW REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): President Truman, in a message to Sao Shwe Thaike, President of Burma, today welcomed the new republic "into the brotherhood of free and democratic nations".

Burma "will take its rightful place among the nations of the world" President Truman said.

Both nations have agreed to exchange Ambassadors

FIRST FREE CABINET

RANGOON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Burmese Constituent Assembly, at its final session today, approved the list of Free Burma's First Cabinet to be installed tomorrow morning after the transfer of power ceremoney.

The Cabinet numbers eighteen, with Thakin Nu as Prime Minister and Col So Let Ya as Deputy Premier and Defence Minister.

Other appointments were: Foreign Affairs, U Tin Tut. Home Affairs: U Kyaw Nyein. Finance: U Tin. Information: U. Nyo Tun.

The newly created ministries in Kachin [illegible] those for Karen, Shah, Chin, which were headed by [illegible] Jami, State affairs, tribal leaders. respective

Pyabue U Mya, former Transport Minister, was elected Speaker of the Union Parliament which meets tomorrow to ratify the treaty of Independence.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad who arrived here to-day was indisposed to-night. All functions arranged in his honour to-day were cancelled.

INDIA JOINS IN BURMA'S JOY

Delhi Plans For Freedom Celebrations

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API): The Governor-General will arrive in State to attend the flag hoisting ceremony to be held at the Burmese High Commissioner's residence to-morrow when Burma becomes a Sovereign Republic.

The flag of Free Burma will have been consecrated earlier according to Buddhist rites. Saya Dawas (Chief Buddhist Priests) representing the Mahabodhi Societies at Sarnath, Calcutta and Delhi, and including Burmese Indians, Sinhalese and Chinese Buddhists, will take part in that ceremony. In the traditional Burmese custom, the High Commissioner and Mrs. Win will offer food to the priests with their own hands. Buddhist scriptures will then be recited.

The predominnant colours of the new Burmese National Flag are Red, standing for the Burma Freedom Movement, and Blue which is the National Colour. Embedded against the blue background on the left-hand corner are six white stars, one in the middle representing the Burma Union and the other five standing for the different parts of Burma that have acceded to the Burma Union.

A Burmese ballet, led by the well-known Burmese dancer U Po Sein, will perform at the flag hoisting ceremony and at the receptions to be held by U Win on January 4 and 5.

U Win, who is at present High Commissioner for Burma, will become Ambassador on Burma becoming an independent republic. He will present credentials to the Governor-General at a ceremony to be held at the Durbar Hall, Government House, to-morrow at 12-45 p.m. and will receive from His Excellency King Theebaw's Table.

NEHRU'S GREETINGS

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message published in "Burma Souvenir"—an illustrated brochure brought out by the Government of India in commemoration of Burma's attainment of independence—says:—

The Independence of Burma is an event of significance to the whole of Asia, and to India particularly. I should like to express on behalf of the Government and the people of India our deep satisfaction at this consummation of Burma's struggle for freedom. India and Burma have been so closely associated in the past that anything that happens in either country affects the other. In the future I have no doubt that our association will be even closer. Not only our common sentiments demand it, but the whole trend of events in the world and in Asia point towards this closer association. A time will no doubt come before very long when we may develop, in common with other nearby countries, machinery for this close co-operation.

The brochure also contains messages from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress and the Constituent Assembly.

Copies of the brochure have been flown to Rangoon.

AIR WILL RELAY PROGRAMME

All-India Radio Delhi, will cover the Burmese Independence Day celebrations in New Delhi on Sunday, January 4, 1948 in a special programme.

In the morning, actual recordings covering the High Lights of the Independence Day ceremony at the Burmese High Commissioner's residence in New Delhi will be made and these, together with an eye-witness account of the celebrations, will be broadcast from all India Radio, Delhi from 9-40 p.m. to 10 p.m. on 338.6. 85 M 84, 25.32 and 31.02 Metres.

Between 12-30 p.m. and 1 p.m. running commentary on the presentation ceremony of King Thibau's "Takht-Posh" by the Governor-General of India to the Burmese High Commissioner will also be broadcast. This programme will cover the speeches by the Governor-General, Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Burmese Ambassador. The commentary will be radiated on 338.6 and 31.15 Metres.

LONDON JOINS CELEBRATIONS

LONDON Jan. 3 (Reuter): London was this morning sharing Burma's celebration of the transfer of power from Britain, which a few hours ago made the country an Independent Sovereign Republic.

While distinguished diplomatic representatives of the principal nations of the world gathered at the Burmese High Commissioner's office to watch the hoisting of the national flag, congratulatory messages were sent through Reuter to the people of Burma by Ambassadors Ministers and Statesmen:

DIPLOMATS SEND MESSAGES

These included Lord Pethic Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India, Mr. R. S. Mani, Deputy High Commissioner for India, Dr. Cheng Tien-Tsi, Chinese Ambassador, Dr. N. Al. Armanazi, Syrian Minister. Dr. Syed Tamil Sawould El. Mussalamy Saudi Arabian Charge D'Affaires, M. Direck Jayanama, Siameses Ambassador, and Dr. Soebandrio, London Representative of the Indonesian Republic.

PRESIDENT GREETS WORLD NATIONS

RANGOON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Sao Shwe Thaike, First President of the Burmese Republic, today greeted the world in this message given to Reuter immediately after he had assumed office here:

"Burma, entering a new era of freedom, greets the world. We re[illegible] joice our new statehood and are glad the[illegible] sharing our happiness.

"We start on Burma's new Freedom with profound gratitude to the Nation's Freedom Fighters and to British statesmanship which enabled us to attain our goal smoothly and speedily.

"We take our place among the nations of the world determined to maintain the friendliest relations with all and to do our part to ensure World Peace".

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN STERLING TALKS

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The British and Egyptian Commissions were continuing today in the greatest secrecy their talks on Egyptian sterling credits.

Reliable sources said no agreement had yet been reached. The British were understood to have submitted various proposals to which the Egyptian answer is awaited. Although the fate of the talks was described as being still in the balance, agreement, it was said, might be reached in the next two or three days in which case a Communique would be issued simultaneously in Cairo and London.

The well-informed "Progress Egyptian" said today that under any new agreement Egypt would not receive total liberation of her sterling balances but a sum of £12,000,000 would be unfrozen and become freely convertable into dollars. The paper added: "Britain will undertake to facilitate imports of British goods into Egypt, thereby gradually reducing her debt, but Egypt will not in the meantime re-enter the sterling area.

AND REQUISITION ORDINANCE ENFORCED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2, (A.P.I.): Section (4)(1) of the Bombay Land Requisition Ordinance has been applied to Ahmedabad City and the Cantonment requiring house owners to notify to the City Deputy Collector within one month all premises which were vacant on December 16, 1947 and to notify within seven days those premises which fell vacant thereafter.

U.P. LEAGUE LEADER TO BE ELECTED TO SIND ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail): It is learnt, efforts are being made to get Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, the well-known U.P. League leader, who has now permanently settled in Sind, elected to the Sind Legislative Assembly.

The Sind Muslim League Parliamentary Board is meeting on January 5 to decide its nominee for the Zamindars seat rendered vacant on account of Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidaytulla, becoming Governor of Sind. It is said, a strong group of influential League leaders is supporting the nomination of Chowdhari Saheb for this seat.

Seine Reaches Danger Level

Floods In Hungary And Germany

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuter).—The Seine reached its danger level today, as French River Police filled sandbags and prepared rescue boats in case of floods in the Paris area. An Inspector of the Seine River Police Brigade said the danger mark would certainly be passed. The river is continuing to rise at some 20 inches a day, and is now nearly nine feet above its normal level. Many of the Seine tributaries have been flooded, and further rainfall in Eastern France has worsened the flood situation there. It was reported from Metz today that 45,000 workers in the Moselle Department have been made unemployed, and 30,000 have suffered heavy damage to their homes.

IN NEW YORK

New Yorkers floundered through silent, icy streets after 24 hours of freezing rain, which caused nearly as much damage as the record snowfall of a week ago. Many suburban districts were without electricity, all plane flights from Newar and La Guardia airports were cancelled, and rail traffic was stopped in some areas by ice-laden trees which tore down power lines as they fell.

In Chicago, 60-miles-an-hour winds caused heavy damage, wrecking the transmission towers of radio stations and breaking large store windows. Many main highways in the storm area were blocked by icy surfaces and fallen trees.

IN SWITZERLAND

Swiss Radio reported that the Rhine rose about 12 feet in as many hours at Fribourg. The river level at Rheingelsen is twice as high as on Christmas eve. A tornado which swept the Biel District of North Switzerland interrupted the electric power supply to the Jura Mountain District.

IN GERMANY

In the Bremen area six months restoration work had been ruined through floods sweeping away a sector of the Weser Weir, just before the undertaking was due for completion. Experts in Bremen said it would hardly be possible to rebuild the Weir before next autumn.

IN HUNGARY

A Reuter despatch from Budapest reported that a sudden rise of the river Tissa has flooded vast areas of the Hungarian plane. One village is entirely under water, and several others have been cut off and partly submerged.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO JAPAN

No Exceptional Treatment To Be Given

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Far Eastern Commission ruled today that Japan should receive no "exceptional treatment" in food supplies over any Allied power or liberation area. The Eleven-Nation Commission instructed General Douglas MaCarthur to seek maximum domestic food production and see that supplies are distributed fairly by improving collection rationing and the price control system.

"In view of the acute world shortage," the Commission said, 'imports of food for Japan during the present crop year should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of occupation forces".

The Commission's directive followed criticism voiced most strongly by India, that the United States has been favouring Japan to India's disadvantage in the allocation of grain exports.

Assam's Fauna To Chicago

GAUHATI, January 2. (API): Two members of Assam's fauna will soon be flown by air to America for exhibition at the Chicago zoo.

It is understood that two rhinoceroses captured from the reserve forests of the province have been sold by the Assam Government to the Chicago zoo at rupees 50,000 Arrangements are being made to take these two "passengers" to Chicago by air.

Rhinoceroses in Assam are not allowed to be killed and are preserved in Kajiranga forest reserve in Sibsagar district. These animals are not rare in Assam.

Play Your Role As True Sons Of India

Sardar Patel's Advice To Assam Regiment

SHILLONG, Jan. 2, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, accompanied by the Governor of Assam and party, visited headquarters of the Assam regiment this morning. He was received and taken round by Brigadier Habibullah. A parade was held in his honour.

Addressing the officers and men who took part in the parade the Deputy Prime Minister said: "I am very glad to meet you today. Hitherto yau have served under foreign rulers. Even then you enhanced the reputation of Indians as good fighters. You fought gallantly in the last war and won high praise. You did honour to India. Now India is free. You have own Government. You have your own people as Governors and Ministers. Freedom has brought responsibilities in its wake. A great responsibility thus rests on your shoulders. We have not the slightest doubt that you will prove yourself worthy of it. The first and foremost duty of a soldier is to live and die for his country. It is his dharma. I am sure that you will live upto dharma. You have to maintain internal and external security of India.

"You have to guard the borders of India. You have to carry out orders given to you with utmost despatch and efficiency. You are not to observe distinctions of caste and creed. You are Indians first and Indians last. I am sure you will not do anything now which will be unworthy of your traditions. You are the servants of India and it should be your sacred duty and privelege to serve India, your motherland, with all your heart. Duty must come above everything."

Sardar Patel then visited the regimental centre family hospital and family welfare maternity hospital.

The party was then invited to tea at the regiment club. A large number of officers and men received the party at the club.

"Ours is a big country. We have to make strenuous efforts to make it a compact unit. There are small states. There are tribal areas and there are excluded areas. All this makes our task complex and difficult. Nevertheless we have to solve all these problems so that we could become a strong and united people capable of competing with any nation and any country in this task. You have to play a very important role in this task. The army is being nationalised.

Sardar Patel said: "there was till recently a very large number of European officers. Except a few hundred who will be retained as Advisers, you shall have to fill their places. We have a sufficient number of Indian officers and if there is a shortage we shall recruit more. You fought gallantly in the past and proved yourself first class fighters but then you fought for others. Now you have to fight for your own country under your own Government. Your responsibility has thus vastly increased and will continue to increase. You should prepare yourself for that responsibility.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

The first concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society's 1948 season will be given on next Wednesday at the Sir Cowasji—Jehangir Hall. A very attractive programme —including the operatic extracts has been painstakingly prepared. Conducted by Mon. Jules Craen, this concert will have Madame Muriel. Henschen, the noted American singer. who made such a pleasing impression at the Society's recent Members' concert Accompanied by the Orchestra, she will be heard in the Extracts from Rameau's Opera, Castor and Pollux, singing the Aria Tristes Appiets.

The programme will begin with Arne's Overture in B Flat and will include Handers famous Concerto Grosso wherein S. Vaz, Eric Sargon and George Lester will be the soloists. After the interval the Royal Hunt from Berlioz's great opera "Les Troyens" will be performed. Madame Henschen will again be the Soloist when Cesar Frank's lovely "Procession' and Duparc's "Phydile" will be played. The concluding piece will be fittingly the Fete Polonaise from the French Composer, Chabrier's famous Opera "Le Roi Malgrelui"

POLICE SEIZE UNAUTHORISED RICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Due to the acute shortage of rice in the City, large quantities of rice it is learnt, were being smuggled into Bombay from the neighbouring Thana district.

The authorities, therefore, had also intensified their precautions against smuggling.

Accordingly, a car that was carrying two and a half bags of rice was searched at the Jogeshwari border At the same time another lorry which contained 40 bags of unauthorised rice was also searched and seized. It turned turtle at Dadar and a Police constable was seriously injured.

Irani Gypsy Gang Active In City

The Police have arrested three members of a gang of Irani gypsies who are operating in the north of the City especially in the suburban area.

Members of this gang approach their victims and ask for small change on receiving the same, they protest that the notes or coin smutilated, whereupon the obliging victim takes out his purse and looks for new change when one of the members snatch the money and escape. Two such cases were reported in the past fortnight to the Bandra Police who arrested three of them red-handed—Police News.

"SEEKER OF JUSTICE" CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

A young man who at the top of his voice repeteadly cried:—"I seek justice"—Ham Ab Se Insaf Mangta Hum", in the Court of Mr. K. J. Khambatta paid the penalty of Rs. 30 or in default three weeks rigorous imprisonment.

Cassam Haji Zajab who discribed himself as a partner in a teashop was arrested on suspicion of being involved in a theft case.

When he was produced in the Court to be remanded, he shouted saying 'Insaf', but was soon forcibly removed by half a dozen constables.

He was brought in a second time after he had quitened down and charged with disorderly behaviour.

On this occasion too he repeated he cries but was cut short when he was sentenced as above. He was immediately marched to the lock up by a number of policemen who were in the Court and all the way he kept on protesting that he wanted 'Insaf'

COUPLE ARRESTED ON COUNTERFEIT CHARGE

For the alleged manufacture of counterfeit coins a Hindu couple was arrested by the police on Friday night.

On receipt of the information that counterfeit coins were manufactured in a hut at Bhavanishankar Road Dadar Inspector Patankar, attached to the Dadar Police Station set out with a posse of police constables and raided the hut.

A search of the hut revealed the machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing coins as well as a number of newly-manufactured one rupee and eight-anna pieces. These were taken possession of by the police and Gangaram and his wife the occupants of the hut were put under arrest.

CHEAT IN POLICE UNIFORM

Recently a cycle shop-keeper was the victim of a cheat who goes about in the uniform of a Police Constable This cheat who is a Hindoo aged about 35 years medium build, yellow complexion, went to the cycle shop-keeper attired in the uniform of a Police Constable wearing a faked Police Badge – No. 253 and induced the shop-keeper to lend him a cycle on the pretext of serving some urgent summons and then disappeared.—Police News.

Nine Arrested On Looting Charge

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Hukumsingh and eight others who were arrested for looting at the time of the fire in the Free India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, at Azad Maidan, yesterday afternoon were placed before Mr. K. J. Khambatta. Presidency Magistrate. Esplanade Police Court, this morning.

They were ordered to be remanded into custody.

Fierce Fighting In Northern Palestine

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Fierce fighting broke out around the town of Safad, north of Galilee in northern Palestine, last night after Jewish guerillas were reported to have blown up Arab houses.

Three heavy explosions followed by shooting and breakdown of all communications were officially reported. Police cars received reports by radio from the scene of the clashes.

In earlier fighting in the town, one Jew was killed and two were wounded

The day's death roll for all Palestine was eleven with 27 wounded.

The 4,500 British officers and men of the Palestine police force switched last night from Khaki battle—dress to brand new blue uniforms so as to be more easily recognised when called out to intervene in Arab-Jew clashes. The wearing of civilian clothes when off duty was baned at the same time.

"Irregular" forces of both Arabs and Jews have recently been skirmishing in Jerusalem and on the borders of Jaffa and Tel Aviv in steel helmets and various forms of British battle-dress. A law gazetted at Nicosia, Cyprus, empowers the Governor of the Island to detain illegal immigrant ships.

Transfer Of Power In Palestine

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuter): Authoritative quarters here tonight discredited a London press report that Earl Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, might be asked to supervise the transfer of power in Palestine if the United Nations Commission found the problem too big for it.

There was no confirmation whatever for a suggestion in the same report that British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Earnest Bevin, and Colonial Secretary Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, were believed to favour further British help to implement an agreed solution if the commission failed to impose its authority. The report said Lord Mountbatten's present position was not considered an insuperable obstacle as it was never intended that he should hold the position for long. Lord Mountbatten has already indicated publicly that he considered he should vacate his post in April.

S. AFRICAN FLAG ON EDWARD ISLAND

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The South African flag has been hoisted on the Antarctic Prince Edward Island, in the Southern Indian Ocean 1,400 miles Southern In- South Africa, with a view to making the Island an important air base.

The flag was ceremoniously hoisted on the small lonely island by South African officers from the frigate 'Transvaal', which left Capetown under sealed orders on Sunday, December 21.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.
VITALITY SUPREME

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA!
For refrigeration, chemical and pharmaceutical industries.
Now produced at FACT's giant Chemical plant at Alwaye.
AVAILABLE for DELIVERY
THE FERTILISERS & CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LTD.
ALWAYE
Incorporated in Travancore State. Liability of the members is limited.
Managing Agents
SESHASAYEE BROS. (TRAVANCORE) LTD.
TRIVANDRUM
FACT

We have just passed through the most eventful and important year of our lives. On the 14th of August the period of our humiliating subjection ended and we became a free and independent nation. But with this happiness came the painful division of our dear motherland. A new country in the shape of Pakistan has been cut out of her. For a time some of the leading sportsmen and sports administrators of our country thought that, although India was politically divided into two she would remain one in matters of sport. But it did not take long for the disillusionment to drive away their fond hopes. The new-born nationalism of Pakistan gained the upperhand before many months had elapsed and independent controlling bodies came into existence there for some of the games. I have no doubt separation will be complete in the course of a month or two.

MUTILATED AND DISMEMBERED

It is really very sad that we should be separated thus after hundreds of years of co-existence.

Since the partition an orgy of violence has disfigured and disorganised our motherland. Millions of people had to leave their homes in search of safety. Heaven alone knows when peace will return to end our misery and degradation.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE

Although the present looks dark and bleak we have every hope and confidence that our future will be bright. Relieved of foreign domination and interference we shall be able to shape our destiny according to our wish and will. It will be possible for us to advance and progress at a faster pace than ever before. We may be able to stand abreast with the leading nations of the world at no distant date.

For the present we shall have the satisfaction of carrying the banner of Free India in every part of the world. The next World Olympic Games in London will see Indian Sportsmen holding aloft the emblem of their self-respect. That is not a small gain, or an insignificant matter.

BRITAIN'S LEGACY

It is no use looking back to our dark past. We should try to build on the present. Our rulers—whatever their misdeeds in the political field—have left us a fine legacy in the field of sport. They have taught us games which, if we master properly would raise us highly in the estimation of the outside world.

In one game—hockey—we have already reached the Zenith. It will be rank ingratitude on our part if we do not acknowledge the great help which the Britishers in this country gave to uplift us in this respect.

They have initiated us to many other western games like cricket, football, tennis, badminton, table tennis athletics and boxing. Now it rests with us to improve ourselves to the level of hockey in every game and beat the rest of the world.

MANPOWER AND RESOURCES

There is no reason whatsoever why India should not be at the top of the world in every field. She has an immense man power and her natural resources are limitless. The reason why she has lagged behind is that neither her man power nor her resources have been adequately utilised to best purpose. Independent India can do now what England, America and other countries have been doing for many years.

Unfortunately our national leaders are not sufficiently sports-minded. Nor are our ministers wedded to the cause of sport. We shall have to bring about a revolution in their angles of vision before it will be possible for us to obtain the utmost help from them. A Minister for Sport alone can solve our problems in a sympathetic and intelligent manner. We should insist on having one before long.

CAUSES OF DETERIORATION

The war and the communal disturbances in various parts of the country have been responsible for terrible deterioration in every game. Although tournaments of an all-India nature were held in Bombay and some other parts of India last year, they did not show any sign of revival. It will take some time before it will be possible to bring up the games to their pre-war level.

To raise them to greater heights, it will need proper organisation, sound coaching and training, and plenty of experience in foreign lands.

It is, indeed, gratifying to note that our cricket teams have had the opportunity of visiting England and Australia during the last eighteen months or so. A hockey team has gone to East Africa.

WORLD OLYMPIC GAMES.

In a few months we shall have hockey, football, athletic and other teams visiting England to participate in the World Olympic Games. Preparations are afoot to send them as strong as possible under the present circumstances. As I have stated above, they will not be as good as before owing to the fall in our standard.

It should be remembered that our World Championship in hockey will now be challenged by our erstwhile partners—Pakistan. And it will not by any means be an easy job to conquer them. India must be well-prepared to meet them. Any favouritism or loose choice on the part of our selectors would deprive India of the honour which she has held for the last 18 years.

DIVIDED OPINIONS.

About soccer there are two opinions in the field. One party, while recognising our poor standard, would like to send them to Europe for the sake of gaining experience. They say that unless we send our boys there for training they will never rise to European heights. The others prefer to wait for a year or two to give the younger players a chance to come up, as they think the old players are now past their best. I do not know what the A.I.F.F. will decide ultimately. But I do know they will have a pretty difficult job to select a team which will be able to extend their European opponents to a certain extent. And the players will need severe training to be of any use under the strange conditions prevailing in Europe.

ABSENCE OF FREE SCOPE.

About athletics the less said the better. Our standard is much lower to-day than ever before. I hope that the All-India Games which will be held at Lucknow next month will show considerable improvement. In view of the World competition, I expect all the aspirants to international honours to be in training by now. But we must remember that the Punjab and Patiala State have been going through abnormal times. I doubt very much of their athletes will be at all available. Unless our athletes make a decent show at Lucknow it would be foolish to send them abroad to make a laughing stock of themselves.

It is a great pity that athletics have not been given a free scope in this country up to now. Efforts were made a couple of years ago at Bangalore to decentralise it. But the B.P.O.A. and other provincial associations have strenuously prevented its free and unfettered growth and development. So the A.A.F.I. has remained on paper only so far and athletics have receded backwards.

LONG-STANDING DISPUTE.

As for swimming, the old dispute between the Indian Swimming Association of Calcutta and the Indian Swimming Federation sponsored by the I.O.A. still continues. It is hoped that in view of the approaching world contests the differences will be patched up soon. Strange as it may seem, one petty club holds in fee the whole country in respect of international contests, while the controlling body of the nation looks on. In any case India must settle the matter herself and open the gates for our swimmers to go abroad and participate in international meets.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Peace In South Asia, Supreme Need Of Hour

Manchester Guardian's Comments On Transfer Of Power To Burma

LONDON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): On the eve of Burma achieving her independence the "Manchester Guardian" leader today said that in Burma even more than in India British rule disentegrated the traditional society and had caused widespread unhappiness which grew into a "national neurosis" "What was happening was already diagnosed at the beginning of the century by Fielding Hall, a civil servant devoted to Burma. The nationalist movement was an inevitable result. But while Great Britain does right to stand in a white sheet from time to time and acknowledges the defects or its past imperial rule it must not cease to propound and explains it future Asiatic policies" the paper said.

PEACE NECESSARY

The "Manchester Guardian" added "these are reflected in all its recent acts. Its aim in brief is to transform its former Asiatic empire by which peace was kept for one fifth of the human race into an association of free self-governing peoples co-operating together in the perpetuation of this peace.

"If the nations of South Asia are to achieve the material advance and spiritual reformation which is their tim the supreme need is peace.

"Peace would be endangered by any premature ending of the co-operation between them. In place of a secure empire there would come a Balkans which would be a centre of international intrigue and power politics.

"To try to prevent this disaster, without in any way limiting the freedom of the co-operating nations?—to offer whatever aid it can to its former partners in the Commonwealth in regulating their common action—this is a policy for which great Britain need not apologise."

FAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENTS

The "Guardian" continued: "This is the background of today's ceremonies. First thoughts are of Burma and the probable line of its development. Nobody prophesy a smooth course but at least it is true that already the events of the past two years have been more favourable than even optimists expected. Though the criminal attack on the Cabinet last summer has left a shadow.

"There is a honeymoon with the Shan states and even a part of the Karens accept voluntarily the new system. Relations with India are improving.

"If dacoity and the widespread distribution of guns in private hands still make Government difficult in a large part of the country, at least the Burmese political difficulties will not be aggravated by economic stress.

Burma is one of the few countries of South Asia which has not an acute crisis of over population. The bane of Burmese political life in the past has been that parties were fissiparous. While one-party system is inconsistent with liberty, a multiplication of parties beyond a certain degree destroys freedom no less certainly.

The Guardian continued: "thanks to Aung San and now to Thakin Nu the various groups have recently held together in a surprising unity. Last month the Socialist parties have collected in a single Marxist League. The more extreme groups of youngmen who have opposition in their blood may gradually be enlisted by the Government in the constructive tasks on which it is now starting.

"Thakin Nu has announced his retirement for six months ahead after which he proposes to devote himself to his chosen work of literature.

"But on the day of Burmese independence the hope of all well-wishers of the country will be that he should at least postpone this decision. The spectacle of a Prime Minister who voluntarily lays down power may be an education for a country but in this case it is one which Burma cannot afford."

"CLOSER RELATIONSHIP WITH BRITAIN ESSENTIAL" SAYS "TIMES"

LONDON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): The "Times" in a leading article on Burma's" independence today said: "in facing the present formidable difficulties of political and economic reconstruction, the leaders of the new Burma can count with confidence upon any assistance or advice which it lies in the power of Britain to furnish, and there are wide opportunities for co-operation.

"Now that the Burmese people have achieved their aim, ardent nationalism no longer hinders them from welcoming British technicians and British industrialists as valued collaborators. "On their side, the Government and people of Britain have learned during the last few months to respect highly the practical good sense of the Burmese leaders. Already the work of the provincial Government bears the hallmark of liberal and farsighted statesmanship."

The "Times" continued:

"The severance of the ties linking her with the British Commonwealth and Empire has been accomplished not only peacefully but with a determination on both sides that the old friendship shall be strengthened. Britain and Burma alike owe a debt of gratitude to the leaders who have guided them to this remarkable achievement.

"Among them the name of Sir Hubert Rance deserves to be long remembered throughout his term as Governor he has set himself to show how effectively British and Burmans can work together for a common aim.

"His efforts have met with a ready and cordial response from thakin Nu and his colleagues in the Cabinet.

"The New Burma is the fruit of a partnership which the British as well as the Burmese people may find cause for legitimate pride.

ANGLO-CANADIAN FOOD SUPPLY CONTRACT

Smaller Quantities At Increased Cost

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (Reuter): New contracts are for Canadian food supplies for Britain—smaller quantities at higher prices—were announced here today by Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, who said there was "real hope" Canada would be able to deliver all the goods called for.

The contracts covering bacon, beef, eggs and cheese, are for 1948 supplies. A former contract for poultry was renewed, and Mr. Gardiner, said Britain would get poultry elsewhere since Canadian were being marketed in the United States.

Though the dollar payment aspect of the deal is subject to review at the end of three months, the Minister declared: "these contracts are fast no matter what happens".

He added that in most cases shortage of grain for stock feeding had cut Canadian production, resulting in the lower quantities called for under the new contracts.

An increased cost of grain shipped to Britain from Canada was predicted today by Montreal grain officials who said that Canadian freight rates might be boosted 20 per cent next Monday.

Today British ships in United States ports were loading 3,000,000 bushes of Canadian wheat, and additional heavy shipments are due to leave Saint Johns, New Brunswick.

WOMAN SETS 469-MPH FLIGHT RECORD

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA (Reuter): Miss Jacqueline Cochran, one of America's foremost women flyers, piloted a P51 Mustang plane around a 100 kilometre (62-mile) closed course at an average speed of 469 miles an hour to establish what she claims is a new record for the distance with conventionally engined planes.

She is also claiming a new international women's record for the course.

Miss Cochran said she made the flight "primarily for fun" and to see what top speed could be reached in a plane designed seven years ago. She added that the flight was under supervision of the National Aeronautical Association.

Eliot By His Disciples

BY B. IFOR EVANS

No writer of our time has possessed such authority in the world of literature as T. S Eliot. No one in the whole history of our literature has had such critical attention in his own lifetime.

Samuel Johnson ruled his own way, but he ruled it by a dominant personality and by a gift of creative and even reckless conversation. But T. S. Eliot has never coveted these pleasures of social dominance. He has remained a figure remote and set apart and yet everywhere when men and women these last thirty years have thought about literature he has been in their midst as an unseen presence. Further evidence of his power comes from the closely argued symposium, T. S. Eliot, A Study of His Writings by Several Hands edited by B. Rajan, writes B. I. Evans in "John O'London's Weekly."

What, I am left wondering, is the importance in 1947 of this writer who first broke upon the English scene thirty years ago with 'Prufock and Other Observations?' To this fundamental question I find it difficult to discover an answer in this volume. These disciples are apt to take the importance of Eliot's work for granted and merely discuss his method. It is almost as if they were writing treaties on how to unravel crossword puzzles without ever discussing what place crossword puzzles played in the scheme of the universe.

Professor Cleanth Brooks sets the note in his opening essay on 'The Waste Land', where he writes: "I prefer not to raise here the question of how important it is for the reader of the poem to have an explicit intellectual account of the various symbols and a logical account of their relations." But to my mind the question that Professor Brooks refuses to raise is the only question that ultimately matters.

I am anxious not to underestimate the value of this volume. Any student of Eliot, indeed any student of poetry in general, will find much that is interesting in Professor Brooks's essay or in an admirable piece by Anne Ridler on "A Question of Speech." Anne Ridler is a poet herself, and one can see her seeking honestly around the questions with which she deals. "For myself," she writes, 'I should say that it was Eliot who first made me despair of becoming a poet: Auden (with, of course, dead poets, notably Sir Thomas Wyatt) who first made me think I saw how to become one. Both services are equally necessary."

Anyone can be grateful for Mrs. Duncan Jones's brilliant and revealing essay on "Ash Wednesday." Yet has not one the right to ask for something beyond to this, to inquire, as an earlier generation inquired of Tennyson, what he had ultimately achieved, and what was his continuing usefulness?

If I had to answer this question I would assert that Eliot's foremost contribution was the restoration to the sage of poetic drama. This he began in "Sweeney Agonistes" in 1932, and continued in "The Rock"; and brought to maturity in "Murder in the Cathedral." He developed it even further in "The Family Reunion", a play whose full beauty I discovered only in Mr. Martin Browne's recent revival at the Mercury Theatre. For its first performance coincided with Hitler's entry into Prague, when one's mind was too full of current tragedy to be able to contemplate the figures of a manufactured tragedy on the stage.

To this outstanding contribution by Mr. Eliot there is no chapter set aside in this volume. Yet here, and here alone, he was a greater poet than Yeats, for while Yeats wrote plays that had poetry in them, Eliot wrote a poetic drama whose verse was genuinely designed for the theatre. Now, why, I should like to ask Mr. Rajan, has there been this omission? Is it that in his drama Mr. Eliot approaches being a popular poet and that the devotees do not want him to be popular? They really prefer him in his difficult moods when they do not have to share him with others.

Next to Eliot's drama I would place his philosophical poetry, particularly as found in "Four Quartets" and to these the present volume pays, handsome attention in essays by Helen L. Gardner and B. Rajan. Miss Gardner's essay is a reprint, and I well recall that on first reading it I felt that here was one of the most revealing pieces of interpretative criticism of a contemporary poet that had been issued for years. She knows that the poems must ultimately stand by themselves: "It need hardly be said," she writes, "that any interpretation bears about as much resemblance to the poems as a map does to a landscape, and like a map exists to be discarded by a walker who really knows the country." She does help to show the closely worked pattern of these poems and their mystical meaning. "Effort and exploration," she writes, in attempting to define this, "are forgotten in the sense of the given; living is the discovery of the already known, and beginning and end are one. All shall be well, when all is gathered in love, and the rose, the symbol of natural beauty and natural love, is one with the fire, the love by which all things are made."

I would conclude that "The Waste Land" is today the least important of Eliot's poems and that the pursuit of all its obscure allusions purposeless. By this I would not deprize it as a poem. It is perhaps his most brilliant work, his most witty, most poignant, certainly his most frankly emotional. But it has not for us now a contemporary power. It may even by its own peculiar strength be a danger. For however intricate may be the interpretations, "The Waste Land" remains as the supreme poetic statement of the spiritual lassitude and emptiness that followed the first World War. We cannot work out our salvation today by recontemplating that mood. Of course we can enjoy "The Waste Land" as we enjoy Spenser, or Milton, or Tennyson, but to consider it as a document of immediate and contemporary validity would be enervating and dangerous.

We have reached a new and more profound crisis in our Western civilization and we must seek the armoury by which we will defend it. We must somehow discover a culture that is democratic, symbols that will be broadly understood. We must somehow re-invent a myth that is popular. We must discover a poetry which, as Matthew Arnold once said, "animates." "Homer," Arnold wrote, *animates;* Shakespeare *animates* . . .

The complaining millions of men
Darken in labour and pain.

What they want is something to "animate" and "ennoble" them."

This, I feel, is the barrier between Eliot and the crisis of our time. In the preservation of our culture he must be left exclusively to the salvaging of Fellows of Colleges, for they ultimately alone will understand him. But the problem today is more urgent, more universal, for the existence of the whole of our civilized life in Western Europe is in danger. We need someone who could speak as broadly as Kipling, but one who will apply himself as Eliot has done to the things of the spirit.

But why do I speak of Mr. Eliot as if his work were done? The poetic dramatist of "The Murder in the Cathedral" wrote in a language as simple as in the Gospels themselves, and after all Mr. Eliot has written the best criticism of Kipling that has appeared in our time. Where a poet will go, no one can tell, and there is no one more aware of our dilemma today than Mr. Eliot, no one more anxious to preserve this Christendom to which all the best that we possess belongs.

MAHATMA GANDHI
THE MAN OF MIRACLES.

Edited by WAMAN P. KABADI. To be out soon. Attractive pre-publication offer. Sole distribution rights offered with attractive terms. Write today. YESHANAND PUBLICATIONS LTD., 315, Hornby Road, Bombay (1).

It was in a small village where people have a great pride in being good neighbours, that a friend of the Balkan-ji-Bari the other day found everybody very busy. The crowds were thronging round about, and bells were ringing in the nearly temple,—was it a big fair?—and every conceivable conveyance was either hired or lent. Yes, 'lent'.

And it went farther than that. "I'm afraid my bicycle is punctured; could you lend me yours, or at least the wheel, or the tube?" asked one neighbour of another. "Certainly", came the reply; "take just whatever you please". Then, turning to the interested visitor, he added, "In this part of the country "we never let any one down"."

What a simple, big thing was that! There, down in the village, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to do whatever was helpful to a neighbour and would save him from any disappointment. And to the visitor, whose business it often is to think of of what may be good for the world everywhere, it seemed as if a really great thing had been said, and said as a matter of course.

An ordinary thing said and done by the ordinary folk of the world, yet think what a different world it would be if men, as neighbours, as classes, as nations, never let each other down! Think what it would be if the natural desire to be neighbourly, in a way helpful to all, were everywhere to prevail, as it seemed to prevail in that homely countryside!

If envy, jealousy, suspicion, and dislike were swept away; if putting people into an inferior position were too hateful a thing to be tolerated; if giving a helping hand all round were a pleasure to us all—why, four-fifths of the evil things in life would be charmed away!

It is just because men in groups, and parties, and nations, do not think of their fellows as those who must not be "let down", but rather think of them as men who must be "put down", that we find unrest, unhappiness, and anxiety everywhere.

If more people felt that others, men like ourselves, must not be "let down" there would not be movements bringing want and anxiety to myriads of innocent people because some had their minds fixed on gain for themselves. There would not be wars.

The neighbourly spirit is the winning spirit in the end, the sound national spirit, the one hope of the world, for it is big-hearted enough to embrace all the world, and those who reject it, under any pretence, are enemies of mankind, whether they call themselves politicians, or patriots, or proletariats, or anything else known to the alphabet!

* * *

OUR FINGERPRINTS

Is it not an amazing thing that no two people in the world have exactly the same lines on the tips of their fingers? Look at your own fingerprints and you will see that there are lines arranged in loops or curves.

Nowadays, when anyone is convicted of an offence, his fingerprints are taken and filed away If later on fingerprints left on some object near the scene of a crime are identical with those registered, it is known who left the fingerprints.

This method of identifying people is so valuable that it has been suggested that everybody should have his fingerprints taken and filed away for use in case of need, as when people are lost or become unconscious.

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, has returned from his trip to Russia and other Western countries.

Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari Children and Workers had an outing to the Juhu Beach. On arriving at Santa Cruz, the children trekked their way to the Aerodrome where they were shown round the premises, and they felt much delighted to see the aeroplanes land on and take off the ground.

From the Aerodrome, the party walked to the Juhu Seashore where they played a number of interesting games on the sands. The afternoon proved a happy break for the children from the noise and din of the city. On the seashore they found the pleasing sight of the waves and the delightful setting of the sun quite interesting.

A kite flying programme was arranged when the boys and girls had a nice time showing their skill in the pastime and cutting each others kites. Later, they were entertained with gramophone records of children's songs and stories. They continue to meet regularly on every Sunday morning on the premises opposite to the All India Radio Headquarters, Queen's Road.

Boys and girls from any part of the country and without the distinctions of caste, creed and economic status can join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a One Anna Stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you.

You are most welcome also to send your contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, photographs and drawings, etc. which Dada will be glad to publish in this "Corner", if found suitable cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Boys and Girls of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari on the Sea-Shore.

The Future Homemakers of America is a national group in the United States composed of young school girls organized by clubs for the study of domestic skills, nutrition, personal grooming, and related aspects of health. Here one Future Homemakers Club meets to discuss activities for the following month.

Future Homemakers Of America Study Home & Community Living

Some 200,000 young Americans are learning how to meet the problems they will encounter when they establish their own homes. They are doing this through the Future Homemakers of America, a national organization sponsored by the United States Office of Education and the American Home Economics Association.

The Future Homemakers of America draws its membership from boys and girls ..studying home economics in rural and city high schools. The organization's purpose is to promote better home and community living, foster development of creative leadership and democracy in family and community life, provide wholesome individual and group recreation, promote international good will and further interest in home economics. It emphasizes that teamwork is the essence of democracy and that the combined strength of individuals acting as a group—in the family, in a club, in a community—totals up to a tremendous force.

Founded On National Scale

The Future Homemakers of America grew out of the idea that high school clubs interested in better homemaking could accomplish more by uniting on a national scale. In March, 1944, home economic education workers and pupil representatives of homemaking groups met in Chicago, Illinois, and made recommendations for developing a national high school homemaking club. The plan called for grouping the states in 12 regions, each region having chartered state associations made up of local chapters in junior and senior high schools offering courses in home economics. Each chapter was to be self-governing and a national board would consist of 12 students, one from each of the 12 regions.

In November, 1944, the first state membership in the new organization was accepted. In June, 1945, the national board met to complete the organization. On compilation of the recommendations from the sub-regional groups, the new organization was called "The Future Homemakers of America" and the motto adopted was "Toward New Horizons." In the center of the club emblem is a house supported by two hands, one feminine and one masculine, which symbolizes that the future homes of America are in the hands of its youth.

At the annual June convention a national programme of work is developed from suggestions compiled by the 12 regional representatives. The theme for the 1946-47 programme is, "Building today for tomorrow." Local chapters adapting the national programme to suit their local needs plan activities having to do with various aspects of health, such as nutrition, safety and posture; personal appearance and grooming; recreation, such as mother-daughter banquets, dances and summer camps; improved home, school and community surroundings; national and international fellowship.

Degrees of achievement in the Future Homemakers of America emphasize the growth of the individual through participation in better home, chapter, and community living. As the students complete their projects, they advance from Junior Homemaker to Chapter Homemaker, to State Homemaker and finally American Homemaker.

Activities Are Student-Directed

The Future Homemakers of America is student-directed and student-organized, including election of officers, conduct of meetings, choice and planning of activities and goals. Through discussions, polls, forums and individual study the members decide on their activities and methods to use to achieve their goal.

Sometime their activities carry them out of their immediate club into working wih other school and community groups. In Oklahoma, the Future Homemakers, in co-operation with the Parent-Teachers Association, work-out a school lunch programme for the younger hildren and started nurseries to take care of children while the parents attended meetings.

The Mandan, North Dakota, Future Homemakers worked with Future Farmers in canning food for relief overseas. Carrots, beets, and tomatoes grown by the boys and girls were processed in a community canning center in Bismarck, eight miles away.

In North Carolina the Future Homemakers worked with the State Roadside Development and Beautification Council and planted trees, shrubs, flowers and grass, cleaned up cluttered vacant lots, and landscaped school grounds.

Health Work

The health project of some Future Homemakers in a small Southern town so impressed the school authorities they asked the club's help in planning a school health programme. The girls consulted parents and physicians to determine what a school-wide health project should be and how it should be organized. As a result, a health programme including physical examinations, immunization and corrective work was outlined and accepted.

The Home Economics Club of Bay County High School, Panama City, Florida, has a membership of 372 students who are organized into six chapters of Future Homemakers. All work together on major activities, which include a sanitation programme for the girls' restrooms keeping the cookie jar filled at the keeping the cookie jar filled at the U.S.O. center, and sponsoring food, clothing and salvage drives. At a fun night which featured a mock wedding, tickets for admission were canned food, used fat, clothing, or waste paper. The amount received and turned over to relief agencies was 2,015 cans of food, 105 pounds of used fat, a truckload of paper, and 1.600 garments.

The 45 Future Homemakers of the Floyd, New Mexico, Consolidated School, took as their goal world citizenship through understanding and tolerance. Their specific theme was "Our Next Door Neighbour, Mexico." Three girls were responsible for each programme meeting. From local Spanish-Americans they learned about Mexican food and tried making tortillas and enchiladas. They invited guests to speak on the Customs, music, arts and crafts of Mexico. They had exhibitions of Mexican pottery, weaving and silverwork. At their annual Christmas party, the girls had the Mexican pinata instead of the traditional Christmas tree. By the end of the year they had seen how their south-western country had been enriched by the mingling of Mexian and American cultures.

In both rural and urban communities Future Homemakers have solved the problem of entertainment for high school youngsters.

They have worked for community recreation centers, sometimes using the home economics cottage or the scout house or even building a small hall. They sponsor plays, dances, sports and summer camps. They have teas and parties for mother and daughter and for father and son, so that all the family may get a broader viewpoint on family and community problems.

Members Learn Leadership

Through their meetings and activities they learn how to become leaders and followers. They learn not only how to make a speech and conduct meetings according to parliamentary rules, but how to lead a discussion, to stimulate group thinking, and to use each individual's special ability.

The "Teen Times", the official Future Homemakers of America magazine, features articles and poetry by members and other material which helps the girls in their projects on manners, budgeting, child care, conservation, home decoration. In the magazine the chapters read news stories of other chapter activities as well as articles on national and international events.

During the first year of its national organization the Future Homemakers of America grew from 2,487 chapters with 92,516 members in June, 1945, to 4,340 affiliated chapters with 168,259 members on June 1, 1946. It is a young but thriving organization helping boys and girls to learn to live better today in order that their lives and the lives of their families may be better tomorrow.

WOMEN'S PAGE

With a jubilant air Shamala, aged seven, came bouncing into the room facing her younger sister.

"Ramola," she cried boastfully. "I can do what I like for the rest of the evening because I've done all my lessons for to-morrow. I practised my Arithmetic sums a whole extra hour to-day, so I shall not have to practise to-morrow."

Little Ramola stopped chewing the end of her pencil, and was silent for a moment, then her lips pouted with a defiant air, she exclaimed: "I've beaten you. I've got my Prayers said five nights ahead!"

The above photograph shows a group of Future Homemakers of America working industriously during sewing class.

All-India Writers' Conference At Benares

By Prof. M. D. Altekar

The author is the Hon. Secretary—Treasurer of the P. E. N. All-India Centre. However, he is entirely responsible, in his individual capacity for views and opinions expressed in this article and these do not necessarily represent the views and the opinions of the Executive Committee of the P. E. N. All-India centre.

The second All-India Writers Conference was held at Benares from October 31 to November 4 last, and was a splendid success.

The first Conference of this kind was held at Jaipur in October 1945 under the auspices of the P.E.N. All-India Centre, and its national president, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presided at that Conference. By a curious combination of cirmcumstances, Mrs. Naidu again had to preside over the Benares Conference which the P.E.N. All India Centre organised with the assistance and co-operation of the Benares Hindu University, the Vice-Chancellor of which, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, is also a vice-President of the P.E.N. All-India Centre.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, another Vice-President and the Premier of India, was to preside over the Benares Conference, at any rate on the first day, but at the last moment indisposition held him up at Delhi, and he could not go to Benares. Thus, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Governor of the United Provinces, was requested to preside and she kindly agreed and extended her stay at Benares by three days. The Conference was meeting two years after its first session at Jaipur and in the meanwhile great changes had come over India. The P.E.N. All-India Centre has members all over India, from Sind to Bengal and Assam and from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin.

Thoroughly National Body

It is a thoroughly national body and has not followed politics in recognising the partition of the country. In fact, it has recently decided to accept members even from Burma. Thus the P.E.N. All-India Centre recognises an India that is not only pre-partition but also pre-separation of Burma. Many distinguished Hindu as well Muslim, Parsee as well as Christian, writers are its members and Jaipur witnessed a thoroughly cosmopolitan gathering of all India writers in 1945. India was not only politically partitioned just a few months before the Benares Conference was held, but disturbances took place all over India soon after August 15 last and a storm of communal passion burst over the whole country with a frenzy and intensity that baffled the statesmanship in both the Dominions recently created. 4

Many suggested that the Benares Conference should be postponed, if not given up, in view of the political situation. But the organisers of the conference decided to hold it as arranged and it was good that they held it.

Benares, as a cultural centre, is a unique place in the whole of India. Add to this the attractions of the Hindu University which is situated away from the city on the banks of the Ganga, and which looks like a garden city. A conference of writers in India amidst the surroundings which characterise the Hindu University, with its beautiful colleges and extensive residencies that house thousands of students, was a great event and everyone who attended the function felt it. The Conference was held in the Hall of the Library of the University, the fine palace donated by the late Sayajirao Maharaja of Baroda.

The opening day was October 31 and at 2 P.M. the conference started its work. Early in the morning the Bombay Mail brought about thirty delegates from Bombay in a special coach and they included Madame Sophia Wadia, the founder of the Indian P.E.N. and an active and enthusiastic worker in the course of cultural unity of India. Born and bred and educated in Europe and America, Madame Wadia has adopted India as her country and she lives thoroughly as an Indian. Barring the Punjab and Sind almost every province was represented at the Conference. The President of the Conference, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Governor of the U.P. incidentaly, arrived the same morning and was accorded an official reception at the Benares Cantonment station by the district officers headed by the Commissioner, and she was also met by Pandit Iqbal Narayan Gurtu, the chairman of the Reception Committee. Mrs. Naidu was the guest, as a Governor of the U.P. should officially be, of the Maharaja of Benares, a young man almost in his teens who has recently ascended the 'gadi.'

Lesser Number Of Delegates

Owing to the disturbances in the country, many members who were very keen to attend could not come, and the actual number of delegates, though more than one hundred, was much less than that at the Jaipur Conference. The delegates were housed in one of the huge residencies and every attention was paid by the Reception Committee to their comforts. Special permission was obtained from Government to feed them, and the only complaint of the Benares hosts of the Conference was that more delegates did not attend the function. An innovation was made at Benares regarding the duration of the Conference. While at Jaipur, the Conference met for three days only and the programes were very crowded, at Benares the Conference met for five days and still the programmes were crowded.

Apart from the ceremonial speeches which will always be delivered at every conference, the P.E.N. Conference speeches may be divided in two categories. In the first place, there were discussions of important topics such as "The Cultural Unity of India" "The Attitude of Classical and Modern Writers to the Fundamental Values of Life", "The Role of English Language in Free India", "Freedom of Expression", "The Roman Script" and the "Rights and Responsibilities of Writers in Modern India." Of these the most important was "Cultural Unity of India" for the simple reason that the P.E.N. All India Centre fervently believes in that. Some of the speeches on these subjects were thought-provoking. It should be remembered that among the prominent members of the P.E.N. All India Centre there are such persons as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and to them the Cultural Unity of India is a matter of deep faith and profound conviction. And in face of what has happened after the 15th of August last, this subject was the one that was in the mind of the thinking people of all shades of opinion in India.

Role Of English Language

Regarding the role of English language in Free India, the P.E.N. All India Centre as a part of an international association of authors and workers in the literary field, believes in the universality of all cultures and arts and literatures and therefore it has a special mission in this country particularly in these hard times. If we have to have some language for an international contact, it is certainly the English language for that purpose. The discussion on the "Rights and Responsibilities of Writers in Modern India" proved that writers as a class are aware that they have responsibilities in addition to their rights, and that they are prepared to discharge those responsibilities while they are keen that their rights like freedom of expression should be well preserved.

The discussion on the "Roman Script" lacked any support for that script as a national script for India. The subject of national language for India was notably absent on the agenda for the conference. The Conference met at Benares only a few days after the Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan met there. At that Sammelan the Hindi was proclaimed as the national language and the Devnagri script was proclaimed as the National script.

The other category consisted of short speeches reporting the progress in India languages and literatures during the last two years, that is to say, the two years that have intervened between Jaipur and Benares. Mrs. Naidu tried to produce a big laugh when she stressed the journey of Indian literatures from Jaipur to Benares. More than sixteen Indian languages were represented at the Jaipur P.E.N. Conference and at Benares there were one or two more. A symposium of reports on these languages prepared for the Jaipur Conference is now available in book form and in spite of adverse criticism from certain prejudiced quarters, that volume is about the only authoritative report on recent developments in modern Indian literatures.

Guardian Angel

The P.E.N. All-India Centre has constituted itself into a guardian angel of modern Indian languages and its membership consists of men and women who write in these languages and who are thus creating peoples' literatures. The speeches on the languages were naturally brief but they gave an idea as to the development of various Indian literatures and their ultimate capacity to become mediums of instruction in times to come, though a few among them are in a position to accept and discharge that responsibility immediately. The P.E.N. on account of this important feature in its work in India, is the uniting ground for the various thought-currents in the whole of India and this probably is its most important work for this country. Owing to lack of time, it was not possible to hold different sections for different languages though that has been already widely demanded and it will be very difficult to resist that demand at forthcoming conferences.

India is a country of many languages and that fact has got to be recognised in framing schemes for a national language. Such schemes can cater to the need of a business and official language but they cannot convey inspiration and faith to the masses in different linguistic areas—that very important task can be done by the mother tongues alone. Unity in India has to be built up not on uniformity of any kind but on common ideals, common interests, and a common heritage of culture. The P.E.N. All-India Centre has evidently recognised this principle and that is probably the reason why writers in different Indian languages are enrolling as its members in increasing numbers.

The social side of the conference was splendidly organised and was a complete success. Dr. Radhakrishan, the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, had invited the Conference but owing to his preoccupations in Europe and America, he could not be present on the days fixed for it, days that were fixed to suit the convenience of the majority of delegates. But Dr. Radhakrishnan had taken very keen interest in making preparations for the conference and Dr. Iqbal Narayan Gurtu, treasurer of B.H.U. and an ex-vice-Chancellor of Allahabad, was elected the chairman of the Reception Committee which had for secretaries two very capable and hard-working men, Prof. Das Gupta and Prof. Trilochan Pant and the band of their assistants was enthusiastic and hard-working, too.

Foreign Representatives

The Reception Committee had arranged a good at home every afternoon donated by hospitable gentlemen of Benares where all the delegates and the local people met over a cup of tea in friendly contact. A delightful trip was arranged to visit Sarnath and that day's at home was also arranged there. Another trip was arranged to visit the ghats of Benares and temples. Then the Theosophical Society arranged some dances and vocal music to entertain the P.E.N. delegates. Representatives of French, Italian, Swedish, etc., Governments attended the Conference and they made brief speeches in the course of which they extended greetings on behalf of their countries to India. This part of the Conference kept up its character as a part of an international association.

At Jaipur, two or three well known writers from England attended the conference. That was not possible this time, but enough literary men from outside India attended the Benares Conference, too. Every delegate made a number of new contacts and was happily occupied for five days in discussing literary topics of national importance. Every one carried with him or her a delightful impression of the Benares Hindu University, the great life work of that great son of India, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Benares Conference, owing to disturbances in the country, was not as well attended as it would have been in normal circumstances, but the very fact that it was held in spite of great difficulties was a great triumph for the Executive of the P.E.N. All-India Centre as well as for the hard-working officers of the reception Committee at Benares.

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

You probably won't believe the account of the play of this hand. But we saw it with our own eyes and, alas it was all too true.

West opened the diamond ace and South dropped the ten. Since East had to choose between playing the king and the deuce, and naturally decided upon the latter, West shifted to a heart. Declarer falsecarded by winning with the king and then unaccountably led a low club—thus muffing his first opportunity to get rid of his losing diamond in a hurrry. West hastened to take his club ace so as to continue his devastating (/) defence by leading a second heart.

South won this in his hand—and bitterly mourned it a moment later. Then, ignoring the fact that the spade jack was a quick entry to dummy and that if both opponents followed to the spade lead he could cash a heart and discard his diamond and not care if either opponent ruffed, South led the ace and king of trumps.

Visibly shaken when West failed to follow the second spade, South didn't realize that his contract was still ironclad if East had another club. All he had to do was cross to the club jack and lead a high heart. If East ruffed, South could make his contract either by overruffing or by discarding a diamond. But, of course, East would have to follow to two heart leads, giving South an opportunity to discard both a diamond and a club. Then any lead from dummy would let South ruff an throw East in with a small trump. The end-play would give him four add.

But South was determined to do his worst, Instead of this logical play, he cashed the club king, then led a low club. East ruffed, cashed the diamond king and then led a heart. South had to ruff and give East still another trump trick. If you've ever seen a worse-played hand, please don't send it to this column! ss

Both sides vulnerable and 40 on score.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ J
♡ A Q 8 4 2
◇ Q J 9
♣ Q J 7 6

WEST	EAST
♠ 7	♠ 10 8 5 4 2
♡ 9 5	♡ 10 7 6 3
◇ A 8 6 5 4 3	◇ K 2
♣ A 10 3 2	♣ 9 4

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 9 6 3
♡ K J
◇ 10 7
♣ K 8 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
3♠	All Pass		

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

1947—The year of the coming of freedom!

1947—The year of.....?

*

Freedom Marches On!

Within less than five months of the advent of freedom, one had to search hard to find traces of freedom either in India or in Pakistan.

Nowhere in Pakistan were non-Muslims free and secure. From bases in Pakistan went unceasing stream of raiders to invade Kashmir.

In many parts of India Muslims could live only at the risk of their life and property.

The old anti-National bureaucracy was still entrenched in New Delhi and the Provincial Capitals. "Ottawa" Chetty—famed for selling out India's interests to the Empire—was in charge of Finance in the National Government.

While Nehru gallantly stuck to the democratic concept of a secular State, self-confessed Communalists like Shyamaprosad Mukherjee were occupying highest seats of power and using their Governmental positions to do propaganda for communal organisations.

In Bombay the Police and the Home Department, still unfree from Imperialist traditions, was using Governmental powers to ban, among others, and on various occasions,

A Peace Procession organised by Writers and Artists' Peace Committee,

A Conference of the Students' Federation,

A conference of the Students Congress,

A rally of the Rashtriya Seva Dal,

Meetings of workers convened by Communist and Socialist Parties.

From Gandhiji down to Provincial Congress Ministers everyone talked of Peace—yet the very organisations (Communist, Socialist and Progressive) which were unreservedly for Peace and against riot-mongers found their activities banned, while in Bombay city alone at least two big rallies of a communalist body like the R.S.S. were allowed to be held.

Several lakhs of workers in Bombay went on a token strike to protest against Government's Labour policy.

And Sugar was Rs. 1|4 per seer as against Annas eight of Pre-Decontrol!!

Freedom marches on—but in which direction?

*

The Police And The People

The Bombay Police lathi-charge, tear gas attack and firing on students at Kamgar Maidan was a throw-back to the anti-democratic traditions of the imperialist regime.

With the advent of freedom on August 15, one had hoped for a change in the character and attitude of the police all over India but the events of December 31 have belied such hopes.

On December 31 one had reason to wonder if there had been any transfer of power at all in India or if we were being ruled by the same imperialists and their police.

The whole police procedure on that day was strongly reminiscent of the police methods used again and again to crush the national movement—METHODS THAT FAILED!

Firstly, there was NO JUSTIFICATION for the ban on the Conference of the Students' Federation, nor on the Students' Congress or the Rashtriya Seva Dal, all of which are organisations of progressive-minded youths and staunch anti-Communalists.

To say that their conferences might have disturbed the peace of the city is nonsense. On the contrary, each of them would have powerfully contributed to creating an anti-communal pro-Peace atmosphere.

To bring in the Kurla affair is even more irrelevant and pointless. If all the might of Bombay Government and Police failed to keep down trouble-makers there, why try to shift the blame on poor students and beat them down with lathis and guns?

One would have liked to see the Bombay Government and Bombay Police exercising even half of this vigour in putting down rioters and communalists—and black marketeers!

Even if it was undesirable for the Conference to be held in Parel, was any attempt made to make alternative arrangements to hold the conference in a safer locality?

Did the Government and the Police take into account the inconvenience caused to the 1300 delegates from all over India and abroad—or the acute discomfort caused to R.S.D. volunteers who had to shiver in the cold night in the Shivaji Park?

Was any sympathetic and conciliatory attempts made to explain matters to students and others affected by the ban, to find an honourable compromise solution of the problem raised by the ban?

Or was it merely a matter of police prestige having to be upheld at all costs—at the cost of the lives of students and citizens?

The Bombay Government and Bombay Police have much to answer for.

*

The Bogey Again

The note issued by the Director of Publicity Bombay Government advances arguments which the imperialist bureaucracy has always advanced to justify suppression of popular movements.

The All-India Students Federation (Communist Group) were to hold their conference....."This is how he begins. What does he mean by the "Communist Group?" The good old Red Bogey eh! Official statements must stick to official, legal facts—and not indulge in innuendors and asides. The Students Federation is an organisation which is open to every students while the Communist Party is barred to all but proved adherents to the Party Line

I submit that not Peace but Police prestige was involved—as it was involved in 1930, 31,32 33. 34, in 1942, whenever Congress satyagrahis were lathi-charged and fired upon.

Here is a New Year thought for the Police Commissioner, the Inspector General and the Home Minister.

*

A Word To Students

While this columnist unreservedly condemns the action of the Police, he also feels that the students could have —and should have—behaved in a more tactful and peaceful manner than they did. In their own interests!

There was, of course, no justification for the ban on their conference. But on their part the students should have made more constitutional efforts to get the ban lifted. The press and the public would undoubtedly have been with them. And the Government would have found it very difficult to resist the force of public opinion.

I am not certain that the students did all they could to get the ban removed constitutionally before taking the extreme step of defying the ban.

The Government may make mistakes, it does make mistakes. But it is OUR Government—not an alien, irresponsible bureaucracy. It cannot, for long, resist public opinion. There are reasonable and progressive elements in it—and it is our duty to argue with them, persuade them, convince them. bring moral pressure on them, before we decide to defy authority, That too, is citizens' right—but to be exercised ONLY when all other methods have failed

Just as the Government must break with the traditions of the imperialist regime, the citizens, too, must learn to revise their attitude to the Government. While the old imperialism had to be fought, our own Government (whenever necessary) has to be corrected by the pressure of public opinion.

*

Capitalism Ki Jai !

The Socialists may not like to admit it.

The Communists may not like to admit it.

But the success and peaceful nature of the December 29 strike was due to the fact that for once, and in spite of themselves, the two major leftist parties exerted their influence for the same purpose.

There is a political lesson in it but dialectics won't let them realize it.

Meanwhile, Down with Communists the betrayers of 1942, etc., etc.!

And, Down with Socialists—the Mensheviks of India, etc., etc.!

Meanwhile, Capitalism marches on! Long live ideological hair-splitting!

*

'Maya' In Ahmedabad !

During a week's stay in Ahmedabad I was at last converted to a belief in the theory of Maya—the great illusion of life!

I had an illusion—a fairly prolonged illusion—that the Indian People's Theatre Association was holding its fifth All-India Conference in Ahmedabad,

that three hundred delegates and visitors came to attend it from such distant places as Assam, Bengal, Delhi, the Punjab, U.P. and C.P. and Andhra,

that in a five-day theatre festival, plays, shadowplays, dances, songs were presented on the stage in six languages, three different dance techniques, and in a dozen different folk-forms, that over 'thousand' Ahmedabad citizens turned up every evening to attend this unique carnival of culture, including Hon'ble Mr. Mavlankar, President of the Indian Parliament,

that eminent stage personalities like Manoranjan Bhattacharya, the greatest living actor of Bengal, came to preside over the Conference,

that All-India leaders like His Excellency C. Rajagopalachariar, Governor of Bengal, Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U.P. His Excellency Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of C.P., and Maulana Azad, Education Minister of Government of India sent messages of good wishes,

that fraternal greetings came from theatre organisations of England and America, and world-famous playwrights like J. B. Priestley,

that the delegates and visitors and local IPTA workers took out a Peace Procession through the streets of Ahmedabad,

that for a week this Conference and this procession were the topic of conversation and comment in every household of Ahmedabad.

But all this was an illusion, a trick of Maya. It did not happen. How could it have happened when not a line appeared about it in most of Ahmedabad's six dailies and hardly anything at all in the Bombay press. As a journalist I believe only what I see in print.

More about 'Maya in Ahmedabad' next week!

NETRA PRABHA
BEST SPECIFIC
REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF EYES
TRADE MARK D.No. 25050
NETRA PRABHA No.2
Available From :—
BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.
149 SHROFF BAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
MFGD. BY RAMDAS MOTILAL SHAH

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika 2-B Eldams Road, Tevnampet P O Madras

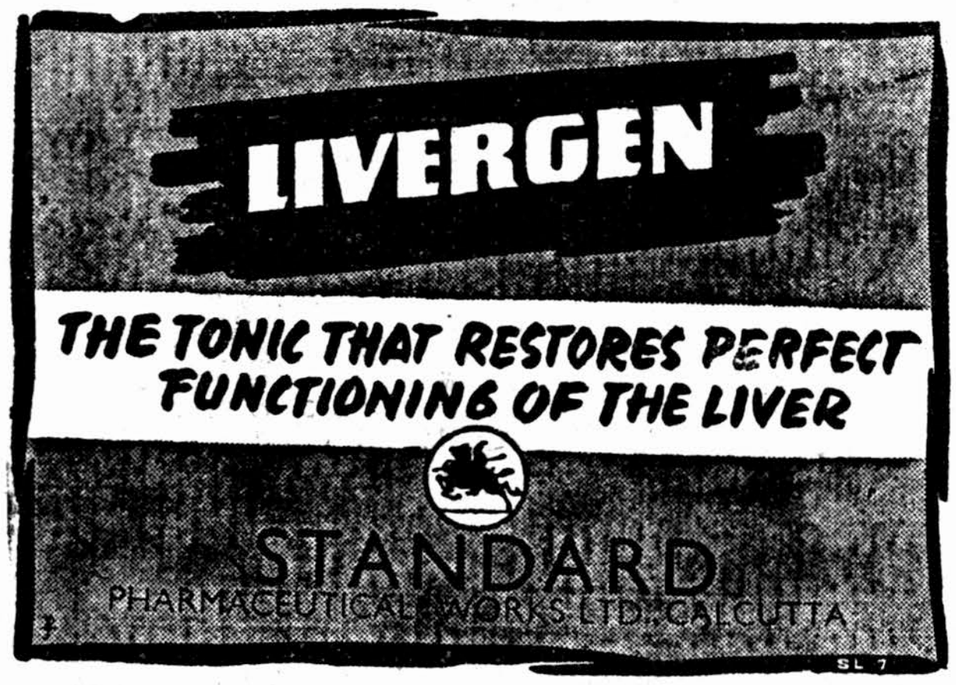
HOW TO BOX

How many of you boys would know what to do if a larger fellow struck you? Here is a simple book that teaches you at home. Profusely illustrated Printed in U.S.A Just Rs. 1/8 V.P.P.

BOOK-TRADES
14-D, Jafar Syrang Street,
MADRAS 1.

HOW INDIGESTION BEGINS

Sedentary intellectual life with little physical exercise and no modification of diet, causes indigestion, flatulence and auto-intoxication. Decrease your carbo-hydrate food and take Vinkola, and everything will be O.K. again.



CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit. Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.
Available at chemists and stores.

A quick remedy for FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID

Put an end to that fell and foul disease Filaria, Arseno-Typhoid is your Arsenal in fighting Filaria.

CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSN LTD.
6, Chowringhee Road, CALCUTTA,
Branch: Sitabaldi Nagpur.

The Girl On The Piebald Horse

A Story Of The Sawdust Ring With A Sensational Trick

By Elleston Trevor

As I watched the girl on the horse, I remembered looking at the bill-boards outside the Big Top and thinking that, at least, there would be the lion-tamer and the knife-artist for excitement. The idea of a bare-back rider had not excited me, because someone riding a horse did not seem particularly hair-raising.

But, watching her now, standing as she was on that shifting, piebald back, I realised that this was no child's antic. Narrowing the focus of attention to the part of the horse where she stood, I saw it was little more than a square foot; a square foot of smooth, moving hide that changed speed, height, and direction without regard for the two nimble feet that somehow kept their stance.

No, this was not hair-raising; but it was more than well worth watching. One of those things so easy to think about, so difficult to do. So that I found myself hoping, as I watched, that the other 1,000-odd people round the arena were as appreciative as I.

The lights shifted brightly over the glossy, piebald horse. As they passed in front of me, I could see the veins down the striding, pounding legs, quivering as the weight of the animal was dispersed to the carefully-groomed hooves. The weight of the girl must surely have been slight; she was a slip of a rider, and her size was accentuated in contrast with the massive motion of the horse.

As they passed again, I saw the eyes of the mount, their whites blue-grey under the arc-lamps, and wide. The eyes of the girl were calm, set in the neat and perfect oval of her face, pale and mask-like because of her make-up.

This was—so far—the strongest impression I received about her performance: that tranquil confidence of the eyes as she ros her feet springing and touching with a fascinating co-ordination with the horse's stride.

It seemed, suddenly, t' at the man sitting next to me was aware of my admiration.

'Yes,' I heard his murmur, 'that's a pretty turn, that is.'

I glanced at him, catching a photographic glimpse of his face in profile; his pipe; the cap jutting above his mop of dark hair. And there was something about his face that reminded me instantly—yet elusively—of the girl's.

'It gets better,' he added. 'You'll see.'

'This isn't the first performance you've watched?' I queried.

'I come every night,' he said.

He struck a match, and stared for a moment into the flame above the bowl of his pipe, as though—as though his eyes, having gazed for so long at the bare-back rider, wished to return to her without changing their expression. I was again reminded of the strange but elusive likeness of their features; yet in many ways they were dissimilar.

Because he came here 'every night,' I tried a long shot: 'She's—your sister?'

He moved his head slightly, gazing through the smoke of his tobacco.

'My *fiancee*', he said, and though he did his best to say that casually, his pride rang through the two words.

'I admire your choice', I said, becoming more than a little intrigued

A few small details were beginning to add up. The calmness of her eyes as she danced, so light, so confident, upon the piebald surf-board of the horse's back; the lovely yet mask-like face that I was sure must be lovelier without the circus make-up; and the fact that I was—by a thousand-to-one chance—sitting beside her *fiance*, whose own features were so dissimilar yet so strangely like hers. Perhaps this was just the expression: her self-confidence reflected in his confidence in her. Perhaps that was it.

The steady pounding of the hooves now slowed a little, and one of the gaudily-uniformed ring-hands held up a length of silver brocade as she passed him.

With a swift and elfin movement she snatched it with a quick flick of her wrist. The hooves drummed faster, resuming their regular beat as she straightened up, tying the length of brocade about her head, across her eyes.

My companion murmured: 'I said it'd get better still.' In his voice was that same quiet confidence of his eyes. 'She's going to ride blind-fold.'

'I—shouldn't have thought it possible,' I said.

'It's possible,' he replied—'for her. Just a question of practice, see. She's got used to it.'

'Even so,' I said, 'there had to be a first time. I should say it took a great deal of nerve.'

'She's got plenty,' he clipped out, nodding.

As I began concentrating again on the act, there remained in my mind a lingering sense of pleasure: for this was a happy scene. The puckish, graceful ability of the girl; her almost imperious control of the massive horse, one of whose hooves would crush her in an instant if she were to fall beneath him; and the calm, proud confidence of this man beside me: a confidence so supreme that the possibility of her falling under those striding hooves clearly offered him no hint of anxiety.

The horse, too, was part of the idyllic scene, as well as part of the act. To my lulled imagination, he also was conscious of her grace and her quick-silver agility, and appeared to make as much as he could of his thundering strength, in order to offer a still greater contrast.

'See that?' the man beside me said. Without removing my gaze, I nodded. The girl had crouched, suddenly, and now rolled forward, her legs swinging up until she rode inverted, balancing the supple column of her body upon one shoulder. But this was just the beginning. (It would get better still, he had told me; and he was very right.)

The girl tensed, as the horse drummed past us, a few yards away, and now flicked back on to her feet and swung over until she was standing upon her two small hands, her trunk arched, her legs straight, her balance perfect, her eyes still blindfold. She did not perform: she bewitched. Oh yes, the 1,000-odd people here were as appreciative as I. Their applause was spontaneous, uncontrolled. The sound of their hands welled to the high vault of canvas. It was demanded, nothing less. My palms were stinging; the man next to me had half-risen. I think his pipe had gone out, long ago.

The great piebald slowed again, and a ring-hand ran suddenly to the centre of the arena, unrolling a long, silken banner. The other end was held by his assistant at the ring-side.

By the time the length of silk was straight and taut between them, about the height of a tennis-net, the horse and rider were nearing them again. Their arms rose and the banner lifted; the horse thundered beneath; the girl jumped, cleanly and without hesitation, and landed on the mottled back, neatly, perfectly. And still bilindfold.

Thrice they circled the arena and thrice she leapt, within a yard of the banner, and dropped, so sure-footed that my question had been held back for fear I broke the spell of this fascination:

'How in Heaven's name—,' I began. He answered me, as though the question had long been expected.

'Simple,' he said, his excitement thinly disguised by his casual tone. 'There's a small bell, fixed to the middle of the banner—like the ones they have on kiddies' reins. One of them chaps gives it a jerk just at the right moment, so she knows when to jump. There's nothing to it, but it's nice to watch, isn't it?'

I had to shout my reply above the applause. What were my words, I do not remember. I was caught up in the wave of admiration for this slip of a girl and her striding mount. And beside me sat her *fiance;* the man with the calm confidence in his eyes, so akin to that fearless tranquillity of her own as she rode by. I knew that though she never glanced this way, in our direction, she was aware of his attention, of the applause that was wholly hers, even when his hands were stilled.

Yet, above all this, I felt there was something more than this. More than a boy watching his girl go through her act in the circus-ring. Something they *knew;* a secret between them among the 1,000 people. A secret which I felt was within my grasp, within an ace of my sharing, yet elusive still.

She was taking her bow, untying the silver scarf and springing to the sawdust. The horse broke his magnificent stride, wheeled, and returned to her, swinging his great head low, and snorting as she patted his beribboned mane.

was not interested in the gaggle of clowns who came tumbling into the ring as they made their exeunt, the girl and the piebald horse.

Hoping, for some strange reason, that the man next to me would say something, I heard:

'They know each other, them two.'

His match flared, and he frowned over the flame.

'She saved his life, a while ago, see. And he knows it.'

I didn't have to ask him to go on. He wanted, very much, to tell me this. 'They were up in Manchester, a few months ago. There was a fire. Nearly broke up the show. Couple o' lions got loose in the shindy and there was heck to pay before they were caught. One of the ponies was killed—poor little brute. But *she* got *him* out all right—though she didn't get off easy. It cost her plenty.'

His tone did not change, as he finished:

'She looks pretty, don't she, with the make-up on?'

My idyllic scene was shattered—no, *enhanced*, yes—by this deeper vision, I had the secret, now that, unable to grasp, I had been given.

She looked pretty, with the make-up on.

But that made no difference to this boy. He was that sort. I heard him talking on:

'I was in the R.E.s at the time—that was before we met. Got into a bit of a mess myself, a week after D-day, over there. Back in the old island a fortnight later, with a proper Blighty, one. Got my discharge just the time when old Adolf was blowing his brains out, five years too late.'

He tapped out his pipe on his heel, and gave a little click of his tongue.

'Suppose it was fate,' he said, 'she an' me coming together after we'd both been through a bit o' bother. Suppose it was fate,' he said softly.

'Yes,' I murmured, 'I should say it was fate. Where did you meet her—at the circus?'

He got up, laying a hand on my shoulder in a kind of friendly 'good-bye' before he went to meet his girl, 'back-stage.'

'No,' he said as he left me. 'Not at the circus. It was at St. Dunstan's. We both are blind.'

Tit-Bits.

"Got the time?"

"Alfred, why don't you wear this tie I bought you for your birthday?"
"I can't, my dear—it's—er—too tight!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

An unusually regular and large crystal of Brazilian quartz is being examined in white light. Pieces of quartz from which crystals are cut are more usually like the irregular ones on the right of the picture.

More detailed inspection of quartz is necessary before cutting begins. Here the quartz is submerged in a liquid which has the same refractive index as quartz.

Quartz is cut by small diamonds charged into the rim of a steel disc, the cutting edge rotating at 5,000 ft. per minute. The hardest steel alone will not cut quartz for long.

When Greenwich Asks The Time

Quariz Clocks Correct ToThousandth Of A Second

Clocks measuring time with an error of less than 1/1000th of a second a day have been designed by the London General Post Office and installed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to give a precise measure of time when bad weather obscures the sun or the stars.

Normal clocks are less accurate because even if made with perfect mechanical accuracy, they are still liable to variations caused by temperature changes, vibration or other outside conditions.

The G.P.O. super-clocks are electric and controlled by quartz crystal. A slice of quartz in a special electrical circuit does the same job as the pendulum of a grandfather clock. The quartz has the power of setting up an electrical pulse in the circuit which keeps going at an exceptionally steady rate, little affected by outside factors.

Scientists have discovered that the pulse is especially regular if the quartz slice is cut in line with the natural axis of the crystal from which it comes.

The G. P. O. make these crystals at their research station at Dollis Hill, London. As well as controlling clocks, the crystals are used to keep British radio stations on their right wavelength and also, by very involved mechanism, to allow 600 conversations to occur simultaneously on the same pair of trunk wires in the normal telephone service.

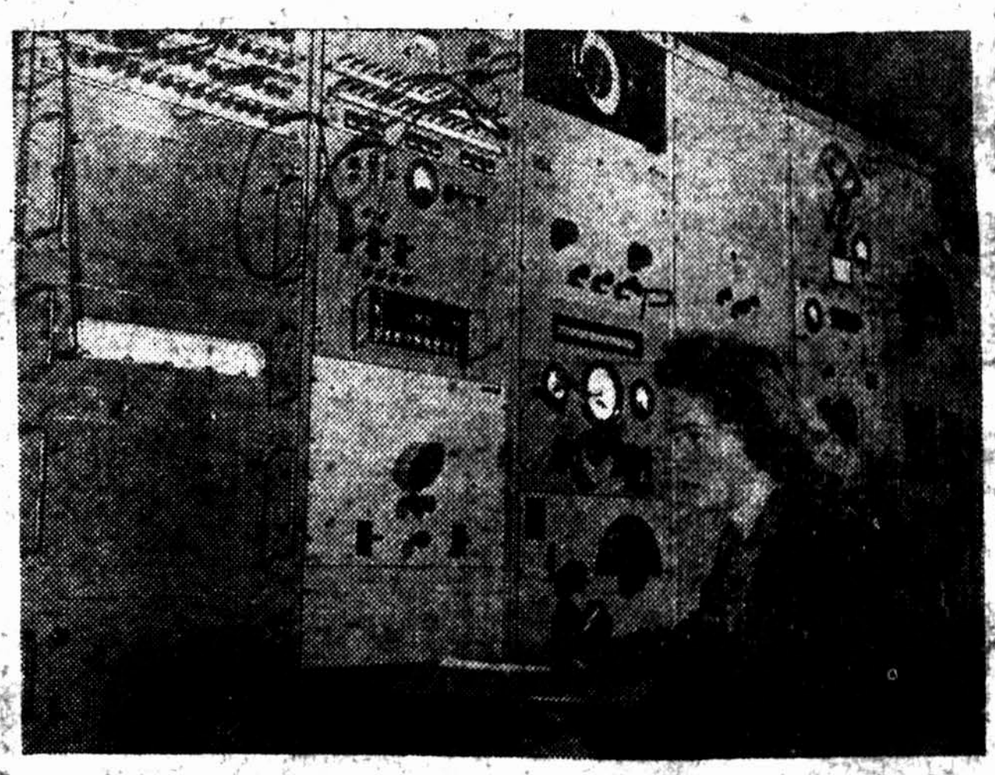
(Above): Here an X-ray instrument is measuring the angle between the machined flat and the axis of the quartz. A low-powered X-ray beam strikes the quartz and is reflected into the chamber on the left.

The main faces of the quartz plates are metalised to give electrical connection between the quartz and the electrical circuit. The girl operator is removing a batch of plates from a cathode spattering unit which has applied a thin film of gold all over the quartz. The edges of the plates are subsequently cleaned, leaving only the main faces metalised.

(Above): Further cutting processes have produced the small plates of quartz which are here being loaded on to a lapping machine. The plates are rotated between grooved, cast-iron plates on which an abrasive has been scattered.

(Below): During the assembly of each crystal unit a jig is used to ensure the accurate mounting of the quartz plate into the clamps of crystal holder. Final dimensions of the plate have been checked on the special micrometre shown on the right.

(Below): The girl is checking the Post Office quartz clocks against the radio time signal from the Royal Observatory (Greenwich). She is using an electrical chronometre which can measure short intervals of time to an accuracy of .00001 second.



Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.